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THE FREEMAN
AND ETHIOPIA SHALL STRETCH FORTH HER HAND.
A NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED COLORED NEWSPAPER.

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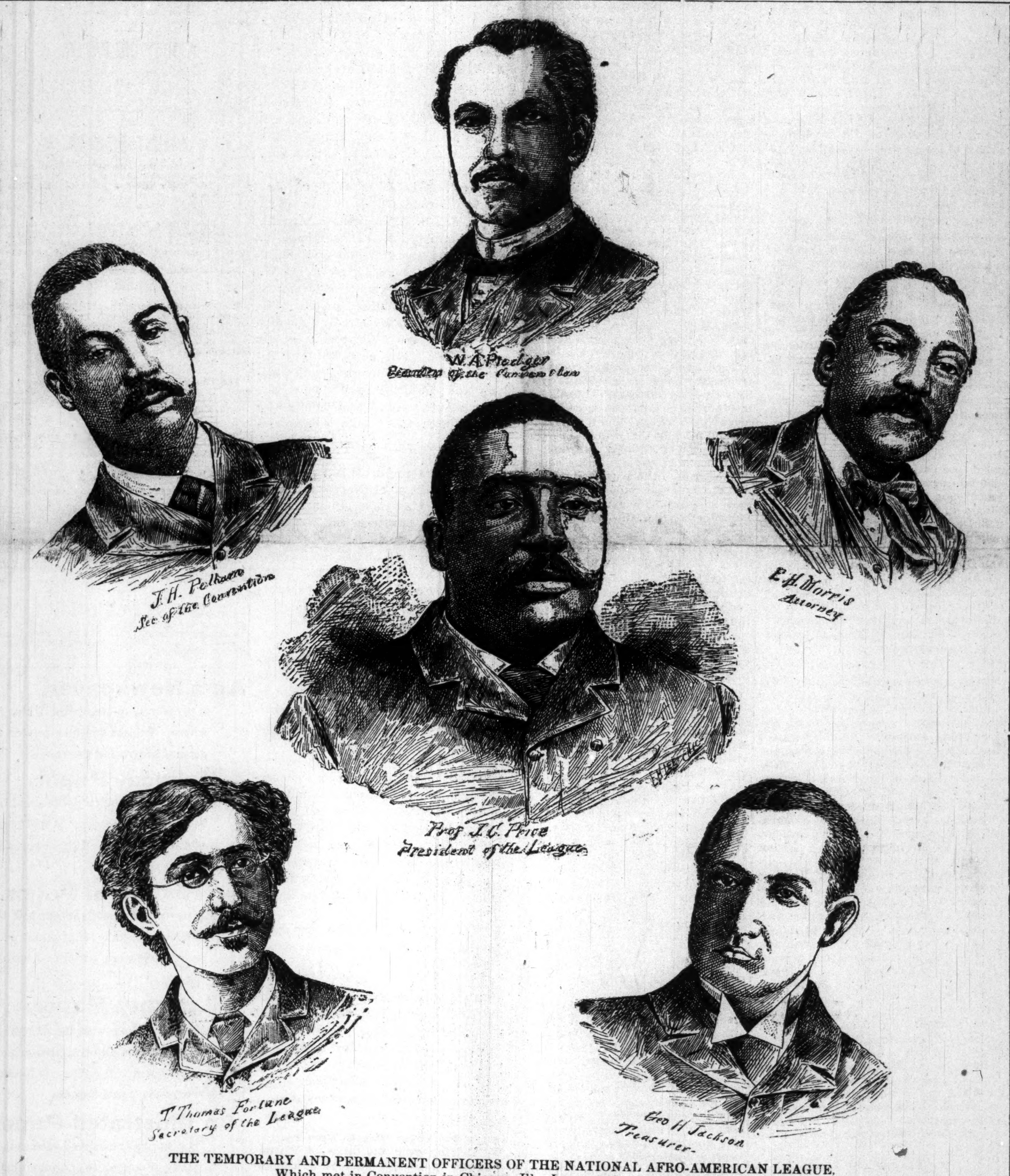

THE TEMPORARY AND PERMANENT OFFICERS OF THE NATIONAL AFRO-AMERICAN LEAGUE.
Which met in Convention in Chicago, Ill., January 15, 16 and 17, 1890.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN'S.

A NATIONAL ORGANIZATION PERFECTED AT CHICAGO.

One Hundred and Forty-one Delegates Representing Twenty-one States and Territories—Dr. J. C. Price of North Carolina Elected President and T. Thomas Fortune of New York Secretary—A Detailed Account of the Proceedings.

MORNING SESSION—WEDNESDAY.

The convention was called to order by Mr. T. Thos. Fortune of New York who read the call. On motion of R. M. Mitchell, Mr. Fortune was elected temporary chairman. The following names were proposed for temporary secretaries: Robert Pelham of Michigan, Joseph Houser of Illinois, F. L. Barnitt of Illinois and H. C. Smith of Ohio. On motion of Mr. J. H. Porter Messrs. F. L. Barnett and H, C. Smith were elected secretaries. Mr. Benj. Thornton of Indiana said: Mr. President, when I entered this door I smelt a rat, and in order to keep down trouble I move that the roll of States be called and one representative from each State be put on the executive commitee" E H Morris of Illinois, offered an amendment that a committee of ten be appointed: an amendment was offered by R M Mitchell, that nine compose the committee on credentials. Mr T T Symmonds of Washington moved that the amendments be tabled, Carried. Motion that the credential committee be composed of a representative from each State was carried. The following were appointed on credential committee: J A Brockett; Massachusetts; H C C Astwood, New York; D M Washington, Pennsylvania, A J Chambers, North Carolina, ; J D Hawkins, Kentuckey; S R Maples; Tennessee; Benj. B Thornton, Indiana; E H Morris, Illinois; Gharles Cotrell, Ohio; T L Smith Iowa; Daniel Cole;Michigan; S P Bell, Wisconsin; J P Pelhan, Missouri; E R Overall; Nebraska; J Q Adams, Minnesota; W H Smith, Georgia; W D Williams, Texas; T T Symmons, District of Columbia; Martin L Davis, West Virgina; Thomas Glover, Kansas T H Hackley, Denver, Col.

Mr. G W Clinton of Pennsyluania—"Mr. Chairman, I move that the credentials of each State be handed to the committeeman of each" Carried.

John Q Grant said—"Gentlemen, as it will be impossible to get this hall for this afternoon. I desire to extend you on behalf of Quinn Chapel the use of that church for this afternoon."

On motion of Benjamen Thornton of Indiana, the meeting adjourned to meet at Quinn Chapel at 2 P.M.

AFTERNOON SESSION—WEDNESDAY.

The meeting was called to order at 2:30 P.M. by the Rev. W H Heaad of Pennsylvania. Mr. J H Porter of Illinois—"Mr. Chairman, I move that there be a committee of three appointed to go to the Palmer House at once and find out when the committee on credentials will be ready to report." Carried. the chairman appointed the the following committe; J H Porter of Illinois, J S Hinton of Indiana, C S Maxwell of Ohio.

On J. W. Terrill that three sergeants-at-arms be appointed to keep order, the following were appointed: Capt. J. McHenry of Georgia, Wm. Baker of Illinois and A. Thomas of Nebraska.

T. Thomas Fortune, the temporary chairman, arrived and read the following telegram:

CINCINNATI, O., Jan. 15, 1890.

T. Thomas Fortune, Chicago.

Accept congratulations en route; miserable train; late; will leave to-night.

J. C. PRICE.

W. H. Heard of Pennsylvania—"Mr. Chairman, as we have never heard from our temporary chairman, and while we are now waiting for the committee on credentials to report, I move that we now hear from him."

Mr. Fortune then made a most eloquent and comprehensive address setting the reasons why the league should be a success:

Rev. G. W. Clinton of Pennsylvania introduced a resolution proposing that the address of Mr. Fortune be voted the sentiments of the League. Carried The Committee on Credentials made the following report, through its chair man, Rev. J. A. Brockett of Massachusetts.

GEOGIA—W H H Smith, R Phillips, Rev J C Center, Jas Harris Capt Jackson McHenry. Hon W A Pledger, Peter Hawkins, Alexander R Bonner, H Center.

INDIANA—Hon J S Hinton. B T Thornton, G A Sissle, D J Washington W A Sweeney, L E Christy. G L Knox Prof W F Peterson, J H Walker, F G Anderson, Wm H White, A E Manning, and E E Cooper.

ILLINOIS—G W Perry, E H Beaverley, D G Jackson, N Douglass, S M Penwick, J H C Hall, W J Harris, J E Stewart, Chas N Hall, H C Carter, E H Morris, S R Snowden. S B Turner, Samuel Alexander, S D Murray. W B Lee, G W Crushon, Rev A J Burton, F R Watson., Henry Gibson, J W Muse, Thos Hayden, Rev J S Woods, W H Twigs, G W Moore, J W Oglesby J B Dawson, R S Bryan, J W E Thomas, J H Howard, J E Bish, R M Mitchell, J E Brown, J E Jones, John Crocker, Rev L H Reynolds, J H Porter, George B Johnson, Chas Brashier, E A Payne, Asa Boyd, B S Harris, N W Cooper, J W Wicks.

IOWA—Rev T L Smith, Amos Johnson, J W Malone, Louis Lowe.

KENTUCKY—D R Wilkins, J B Hawkins.

KANSAS—Thomas Glover, J McAlfee.

MICHIGAN—Robert Pelham Jr., Walter Stowers, Wm H Anderson, Wilmot A Johnson, Samuel Cole, George Randall, Rev D A Graham, G O Curtis, Frank Evans.

Missouri—J H Pelham, R A Hardick, S. B. Russell, Rev. J. C. Owens, Rev. G. W. Guy,

Minnesota—J. Q. Adams, F. L. McGhee, W. R. Morris.

Massachusetts—Rev. J. A. Brockett.

New York—T. Thomas Fortune, H. C. Astwood, J. J. Brooks, H. A. Spencer, J. W. Thompson, Rev R. A. Stitt, J. H. Davis.

North Caroiina—J. C. Sanders.

Nebraska—M. O. Ricketts, A. L. Bennet, S. G. Thomas, S. Robbins, E. R. Overall.

Ohio—Chas. Cotterrell. H. C. Smith, Hon. Jere A. Brown, R. S. Wilkerson, W. L. Martin, Charles H. Bland, Henry Reed, P. H. Cooley, C. L. Maxwell, Rev. Wm. Balay, Thomas H. Jackson, Wm. Copeland, Samuel Brown, Rev. O. P. Ross, George Fields, A. M. Clemmons, J. C. Keller, Riley F. Williams, Thomas G. Spencer.

Pennsylvania—Rev. William Heard, R. G. Still, G. W. Clinton, D. M. Washington.

South Carolina—Rev. J. E. Hayne.

Texas—D. Williams.

Tennessee—S. R. Maples.

West Virginia—M. L. Davis.

Wisconsin—Prof. S. B. Bell, John J. Meyers, Wm. T. Green.

R. G. Still of Pennsylvania moved that a committee of five be appointed on permanent organization, and Mr. Porter, of Illinois, moved as an amendment that it be composed of one member from each State. The amendment was adopted.

THURSDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Mr. Fortune, the temporary chairman, called the meeting to order. Prayer by Rev. Amos Johnson. Roll call and reading of minutes dispensed with. Mr. R. M. Mitchell, of Illinois, moved the Convention proceed to business. Mr. Still arose to a privileged question. He wanted the Convention to pass upon the credentials of C. H. J. Taylor, of Georgia, who presented credentials from a Kansas League. Mr. Astwood explained that the credentials of Mr. Taylor had been referred to the member of Kansas on the Committee on Credentials, who had reported that they were irregular. Mr. Heard, of Pennsylvania, expressed the opinion that the convention was not afraid of Mr. Taylor, despite the loud talk to the contrary that the gentleman had indulged in.

Prof. J. C. Price. of North Carolina, was invited to the stage with an escort. Mr. Fortune, the temporary chairman. suggested that all the signers of the call who were not delegates be accorded the privileges of delegates. Adopted. Prof. Price then addressed the convention in a few patriotic words:

The committee on permanent organization then made the following report which was adopted by a vote of 111 to 9: Permanent Chairman, W A Pledger, Georgia; Vice Presidents, Rev J A Brockett, Massachusetts; J H Davis, New York; Rev W H Heard, Pennsylvania; S R Maples, Tennessee; A E Manning, Indiana; W L Martin, Ohio; J W Malone, Iowa; Walter Stowers, Michigan; S B Bell, Wisconsin; S P Russell, Missouri; A S Barnett, Nebraska; D W Williams, Texas; J C Center, Georgia; Rev J E Haynes, South Carolina; T T Simons, District of Columbia; M I Davis, West Virginia; E Hackley, Colorado; J McAfee, Kansas; J Q Adams, Minnesota; E W Moore, Illinois. Secretary, J H Pelham, Missouri; Assistant Secretary, H C Smith; Chaplain, Rev A Johnson.

Mr. Fortune introduced Mr. Pledger to the convention in a happy speech of three minutes, and the permanent chairman made a brilliant, masterly speech on the political situation in the South.

Mr. Robert Pelham, Jr., of Michigan, moved that a committee of nine on constitution be appointed. Carried. On motion Mr. Fortune was added to this committee. Mr. Pelham was made chairman.

Mr. Astwood of New York arose to a question of privilege and introduced the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The predominance of Afro Americans in the States of Alabama, South Carolina, Louisiana, Mississippi and other Southern States makes the situation painful and uncomfortable for the small minority of white fellow citizens residing therein; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we do petition the honorable Congress of the United States to make and provide for an appropriation of $100,000,000, to furnish the unhappy white citizens of these States, who may desire to settle in other and more favored States, free from Afro American majorities, with free transportation and lunch by the way to any of the States north of the Mason and Dixon line. Be it further

Resolved, That the Congress designate Senator Morgan of Alabama, Senator Hampton of South Carolina, and Senator Gibson of Louisiana, to be the "Moses" to lead the unhappy people out of the States of their misfortune.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted and the Secretary ordered to forward the same to Hon. Levi P. Morton, President of the United States Senate. by telegram. The resolutions provoked unbounded amusement and uproarious laughter.

A committee on address to the Country was then appointed, with Mr. Astwood of New York as chairman. On motion of Dr. Price, Mr. Fortune was added to the committee. William Allison Sweeney of Indiana moved that any resolution pertaining to any political party or leader be not entertained. Adopted. The convention then adjourned to 3 o'clock.

THURSDAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

Chairman Pledger called the convention to order. In the absence of the Secretary J. Q. Adams of Minnesota was elected temporary secretary. Rev. J. S. Neal of Minnesota was added to the roll.

Rev. Heard of Pennsylvania, chairman of committee on condensation of correspondence, made report. Among the matters reported was a long letter from Judge Albion W. Tourgee of Mayville, New Rork, a letter from Hon. John C. Dancy of North Carolina, and a splendid letter from Dr. J. M. Townsend, Recorder of the General Land Office:

Mr. Thornton, of Indiana, chairman committee on rules, reported. Adopted.

The convention then adjourned to Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

FRIDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the chairman. Prayer by Rev. Johnson. Minutes of last meeting read.

Capt. McHenry, of Georgia, moved

Continued on 4th page.

THE WRONGS OF THE NEGRO

Discussed by Col. W. A. Pledger, of Georgia, Before the Afro-American League in Chicago, Jan. 15, 1890—An Eloquent Presentation of the Afro-American's Case in Equity.

Fellow Citizens of the convention: within the past few months two distinguished gentlemen from Georgia have spoken in this city and Boston; and the mere fact that they sought to confuse and mislead the Northern mind on the disloyal condition of the dominant classes of the South was a tacit, if not incriminating admission, the forced confession of a "guilty conscience," that the Southern situation needed apology, explanation and defence. To concede that there is a "Southern question," or a "race problem," is to admit that the Constituiion of the United States is not supreme and is not obeyed in the Southern tier of States. At the bottom of this so-called "race problem" is a spirit of disobedience to the Constitution, and nullification of the Fifteenth Amendment. The trinity of evils of the South has been State sovereignty. slavery, and secession; and they were so intertwined, interlocked, and interrelated that what affected one concerned the other. The sword eliminated the last two, so that now no "sovereign" State can at pleasure dissember the Union, and the Negro is no longer exactly a chattel, but he is in that uncertain, undefinable condition of being neither a slave nor a citizen. The first (State sovereignty) exists in all its pristine force and vigor, so that the State is magnified at the expense of the Nation or General Government.

THE FIERCE HOSTILITY SHOWN

The Federal courts and its officers, and the ready respect yielded the process officers of the State courts, is proof of the defiance of National authority, so that in many parts of the South it is unsafe for a United States officer to venture to execute the process of the Federal courts. We do not desire Negro supremacy, but as loyal citizens we do yearn for constitutional supremacy. The silly fear is the echo or refrain of that hackneyed old cry before the War, "a Negro uprising" that never rose, and is a thin disguise to over-ride the results and settlements of the war, and persist in defiance of the supreme law of the land. When in 1870 the Negroes were expelled from the Georgia Legislature. there were only about thirty colored representatives in that body, numbering over two hundred; and that, too, at a time when thousands of the whites were temporarily disfranchised for participation in the war. If desirous of Negro rule they could have elected the Governor, two United States Senators, and all the other officers Negroes, but instead they only desired and elected Union men to all the important positions. The southern Negro can secure peace and purchase immunity from murder and violence of night-riders with blacksnake whips and shot-guns on one condition, and thus instantly solve the "race problem," and that is, to vote the Democratic ticket in all

STATE AND NATIONAL ELECTIONS.

"Othelo's occupation would be gone," and the midnight marauder and "regulator" would go out of business if the colored people would forswear the Republican party. Because the colored people are grateful and loyal to the party of Lincoln, Grant and Logan is the sole reason they are robbed, murdered, whipped, and shot for opinion's sake. When by force of arms the Republican party saved the Union from dissolution, and Abraham Lincoln decreed emancipation to an enslaved race, the dominant classes in the South sullenly and reluctantly submitted, because they no longer had the power to resist openly; and since then by one device, scheme, contrivance or another they have indirectly sought to accomplish within the Union what they failed to do on the battle-field. The forum was changed, but largely the same questions in essence and spirit remain, and now confront the American people for settlement on the basis of loyalty and supremacy of the Constitution. Under this pressure Southern orators come North and imitate the action of the scuttle-fish in seeking to escape condemnation by muddying and beclouding the real issue with an overflow of ornate rhetoric and dramatic professions of fidelity to the Union. "Methinks he doth protest too violently," was written by a great master of a similar class; and to "prophesy smooth things" is the easy task of these latter-day prophets, as it was of the soothsayers of olden times in the Bible.

AN EMINENT SPEAKER FROM GEORGIA,

recently in this city, touched the fountain of tears and awoke salvos of applause by dramatically seizing the national colors and exclaiming, "Long wave the flag!" On the Fourth day of July, 1889, this same speaker, as Governor, took posession of Georgia's new Capitol, and amid elaborate dedicatory ceremonies, with the Legislature in session, the star-spangled banner was not visible on, about or near the new State Capitol, but in front and rear of the stately building were unfurled Georgia's State flags, which were hoisted in 1861, when Georgia passed the ordinance of secession and assumed her status as a "free, sovereign and independent State." And from that day to this the United States flag has never waved over Georgia's new Capitol.

In the Electoral College and in the enumeration of voters a gross injustice has ever been done the North. Before the war there was always a just feeling of resentment in the free against the slave States, because five slaves were counted as three persons in determining the ratio of reprepresentatives in Congress and the Electoral Congress, while no property in the free States was thus represented. To increase this Negro vote. and push their power and obtain a foothold in the free States, the Democratic party demanded that the slaveholders have the right to carry their property, with its three-fifths voting strength, into the Territories, that, by solemn compact, were dedicated to freedom, and their property be thus represented.

AND BECAUSE THE FREE STATES

protested against an invasion of their country with a chained vote, and the Negro as a chattel, the Democratic party revolted against the election of Abraham Lincoln, and sought, by a Democratic rebellion to disrupt this this country and establish a Confederacy with "slavery as its corner-stone," and with a customs union with England and France. This consumation was prevented by the sword of Grant and the pen of Lincoln; but while this inequality of voting power was eliminated from the Constitution, and the organic law fixed equality as the rule, yet in practice the glaring unfairness to the North has been aggravated and perpetuated; and whereas, the Southern Bourbons only voted three-fifths of their slaves, they now vote all the colored Americans. Independent of this outrage on 8,000,000 of loyal people; independent of this sectional nullification of the Constitution, and flagrant violence of National authority, can the North longer submit to seeing the ex-Confederate soldier, who fought to destroy the Republic, have twice the voting power of the Union soldier, who fought to maintain the unity and integrity of this country? Should this odious, discrimination against the Northern people be allowed to become the unwritten law of the land, overriding the supreme written law? If so, then the Southern Democrats gained by the war, and the men who surrendered at Appomattox were and are the real victors.

THE REAL FACT AND TROUBLE

are the honest results determined at Appomattox have never been acquiesced in by the Democratic party. It does not now openly espouse secession, because then the White House would wholly disappear from their vision; but it has never recanted; and in its moving spirit and in all its essentials its disloyal, revolutionary creed has undergone no material change, and to-day the National Democracy is particeps criminis to this disloyalty and sectionalism and race predudice that mildews and curses the South. The presence of the Negro is not offensive if he will only appear in in a cringing, menial attitude. He must forgo all his rights as a citizen and appear and supplicate "as a servant," and then, and only then, can he obtain an audience and protcection. The Democratic design is to keep him as a useful servant in social matters and a mere tool in politics to increase the abnormal power of the solid South in the Union. The lewd, ignorant class of whites can exercise and enjoy all their private and public rights, but the loyal and intelligent blacks are denied all the rights with which the Nation has endowed them.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN

has no representation in the jury box, and a few months ago when the jury commissioners of Dodge county, Geogia, put some few colored men on the jury list, masked, mounted men, dashed up to the clerk's office and seized and destroyed the jury lists. In many parts of the South a system of terrorism and guerrilla warface exists, to which open war with two contending armies in the field, governed by the usages of Christian nations, would be an improvement. Neither age nor sex is spared, but all are sacrificed on the cruel altars of Bourbon hate and revenge, and with a barbarity that would put to shame the red savage of the forest. Whether it is in burning a colored church in Louisiana, slaying a hundred colored men in Mississippi, or hanging and burning in effigy a one-armed Union soldier in Atlanta for appointing a capable colored man to a clerkship, as required by the civil service law, or shooting and then mutilated the dead bodies of innocent Negroes in the race riot of Christmas day in Jesup, Ga., or in denouncing and classifying every Northern man who comes South as a "carpet-bagger," we find an object lesson. a forcible illustration of Senator Gibbs statement that "there is not room enough in the South for the Negro and Yankee."

THE "YANKEE AND NEGRO,"

to the Bourbon mind, are painful reminders that the Southern Confederacy went down in the smoke of battle, and on every opportune occasion he gluts his revenge and vents his wrath and bitter disappointment on the "Yankee and Negro." When a remedy is proposed the Bourbon interposes the shield of "State sovereignty," and shouts pathetically about "Federal interference and coercion," and asks for "patience," "sympathy," and "confidence." Thousands of dollars of the colored man's taxes go to pay Confederate pensions, and yet the colored people are robbed of their share of the educational fund, and the only help he gets is the munificent donations by his Northern friends, and which I heard the chancellor of the University of Georgia, on the floor of the Georgia Legislature, denounce as misguided Northern philanthropy and Northern meddling, which evoked the hearty applause of the member.

Much has been said about the supposed nameless crimes that colored men are alleged to have committed. Whenever a man, white or black, outrages a woman, white or black, he should know he takes his life in his hand, and that the sentiment to protect female honor is so strong that a judge and jury are usually dispensed with; but these crimes, charged to the colored race, are oftener committed by

BAD WHITE MEN IN DISGUISE.

They black their faces and thus saddle and unload their own villainy on innocent people. The colored man has inherently a natural respect for the white man, and is disposed to defer to him, and when he turns and resists it is because he is at bay, and is goaded to desperation by a long series of outrages and continued, grievous sense of wrong and impression. The Associated Press dispatches from the South are in the hands of and manipulated by Democrats, and every occurrence is colored from a party standpoint, and softened down so as to mislead the Northern mind; and there is such a suppression of the truth that, were all the facts known, the Christian people of the North would be worse shocked than by the inhumanities of Andersonville and Libby Prison. The Bourbons have assailed the Negro as idle, shiftless and indolent, and a menace to the peace and prosperity of the South. The labor that has been done to raise the corn, cotton, sugar and rice in the South since the war has been performed almost wholly by the despised, lazy black man. The cotton crop in 1860 (the largest ever known in the ante-bellum period) was nearly 5,000,000 bales, and the cotton crop in 1888, by free labor, amounted to 5,017,707 bales, for raising which the Negro labor was paid on an average of about $8 per month, and much of that in "rations" or "store orders."

RECENTLY IN THIS CITY GOVERNOR GORDON

said the South and North should come together on the basis that, in the war, both were right. Against that I put this declaration of the lamented James A. Garfield. made in this city in June, 1880. "The Republican party offers to our brethren of the South the olive branch of peace, and wishes them to return to brotherhood on this supreme condition, that it shall be admitted forever and forevermore, that in the war for the Union we were right and they were wrong. On that supreme condition we meet them as brethren, and on no other." Which do you accept, Garfield or Gordon? Whose ideas or standard of patriotism shall prevail in this country? One would hold out the stars of our flag to illumine the colored American to a higher and better destiny, the other would reserve its stripes for his back. The manhood, the conscience and patriotism of the loyal North will yet find a way to punish and prevent this criminal, sectional nullification of the Constitution; and the Christian people of this country, in the name of the Lord God Almighty will discover the remedy to suppress that disloyal element with whom "murder is a vocation and perjury a pastime."

FINALLY, THE NORTHERNER SHOULD EVER REMEMBER

the bravery of the colored troops, so brilliantly illustrated at Fort Wagner and at the siege of Port Hudson; while the Southerner should gratefully recall the fidelity which for four years guarded the helpless families of the Confederates, who fought to give the black man chains. We have a common interest—one country, one destiny—and let our "amen" to that sentiment be the benediction of this hour, and in the language of the Battle Hymn of the Republic, only changed to suit the better warfare to which we are called:

> "Let us die to make men holy,
> As they died to make men free,
> While God goes marching on."

To the Southern people we can say, as Abraham Lincoln said to them in 1861: "We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection. The mystic chords of memory, stretching from every battlefield and patriot grave to every living heart and hearthstone. all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of our nature."

Good must and will come of this league movement. Even as patriotism and aggressive Republicanism are said to be at a low ebb, the conscience and Christianity of this country will say to red-handed disloyalty: "Thus far and no farther shalt thou go;" and of the colored race it shall be said, as the "Sweet Singer of Israel" wrote of his own countrymen in bondage: "He that now goeth on his way weeping, and beareth forth good seed, shall doubtless come again with joy, and bring his sheaves with him."

A FARMER BOY.

Caleb E. Nichols was born January 8, 1867, at Mount Tabor, Indiana. At the age of nine years he began school life, by working two-thirds of the day upon a farm and attending school the other third.

In 1886 Mr. Nichols entered Storer College, W. Va., and graduated from there in 1887. He returned home and worked at his trade, that of mason.

Mr. Nichols was appointed principle of school No. 1, of Frederick, Indiana, where he has the respect and confidence of the entire colored population of that city.

He is also a strict temperance man and a member of Asbury M. E. church. He was married the 30th of April, '89, to Miss Anna Jackson, a highly respected young lady of Frederick. Mr. Nichols is an able educator of his race.

MRS. HARPER IN GEORGIA.

The Social World—The Outrages Have Not Ceased—A Friend to Justice—Our Augusta Letter and Notes

Augusta, Ga., Special to The Freeman.

Augustans for the last two weeks have been entertained by the cultured and charming lecturess, Mrs. F. E. W. Harper. Her ready wit and convincing argument have won for her many friends. We wish for her a bright and prosperous future.

On Wednesday night, Jan. 15th, the first german ever danced in this city by colored people was given at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. I. W. White. It was in honor of the visitors from Charleston, Savannah and other cities. The following ladies and gentlemen were present Mr. and Mrs. C. G. Snead, Mrs. Middleton, of Charleston, and Mrs. Alex. Day, of Macon, Col. and Mrs. T. B. Holmes, Mrs. Jos. T. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Alexander, Mrs. U. E. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. James, Mrs. E. W. Richardson, of Savannah, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Hudson, Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Williams, A. O. Connor and Miss Annie Richardson. R. L. Crump and Miss I. E. Brown, of Columbia, S. C., Dr. J. J. Durham and Miss Minnie Miller, W. J. White, Jr., and Misses Julia Ramey and Sallie Simpkins, of Edgefield, S. C., R. L. Newsome and Miss Mamie Drayton, Col. D. F. Douglass and Misses D. B. Tweedy, Delia Selkirk and Katie Hurlbert, of Charleston, Mr. and Mrs. I. W. White, Miss R. E. Batley, Messrs. J. B. Williams, Jr., L. H. Barnes, G. D. White, Wm. Early, Jr., D. H. Walton, R. A. Hill, R. D. Simpkins, J. A. Nathan, J. W. Lyons, Andrew Simpkins, of Edgefield, S. C., A. S. Lafayette, C. W. Lawson, Phillip Twinney, of Savannah.

Dancing was indulged in until 2:30, when the guests repaired to the dining-room, where a sumptuous repast was spread. Supper over, they returned to the dancing room and dancing was continued until 2:30 p. m., when all returned to their homes well pleased with the evening's entertainment.

Just as we predicted last week. the recent lynchings of Negroes at Barnwell, S. C., have not yet ended. Another Negro has been taken from a constable by a man and shot to death. The Governor has offered a reward of $500 for their capture. This is the biggest reward he has yet offered for a criminal. God help Southern civilization.

The colored citizens of Augusta are loud in their praise of Judge H. C. Raney for the vigorous stand taken by him in regard to ferreting out the perpetrators of the recent outrages on colored people. His charge to the jury on that subject was an elaborate explanation of the law on that particular point, and he charged them to use every available means to find out and prosecute the men who have thus injured the city's pride and stained its reputation. We sincerely hope that the jury will obey his instructions to the letter. Long live Judge Raney.

Rev. D. B. Goodall, the new pastor of the Union Baptist Church, arrived last week.

Fully fifty or sixty thousand people were in Augusta this week, in attendance at the Grand Carnival. The trades display, Tuesday night, symbolic of last Wednesday night, were grand. The whole affair was a grand success, and can but advance Augusta and all her citizens. NEB.

Easy Enough When He Didn't Try.

Driving over the hills of Western Jersey, a reporter stopped at a lonely little cabin, in front of which an old man was chopping wood, and inquired the distance to Anthony. The lank and aged citizen straightened up and attempted to reply. He got as far as "T-t-t-t-t-ttt," when his face grew red and his grimaces became distressing. He stopped, took a full breath, and tried again with no better success. He was thoroughly mad now, and his distortions were really suggestive of an attack of apoplexy. The old fellow suddenly gave it up, and broke out without any difficulty: "Dem ye, drive on and ye'll git there afore I can tell ye." The reporter drove on.

Changed His Text.

A few Sundays ago an Atlanta preacher had selected as his text for his morning discourse: "It is easier for a camel to go through the eye of a needle than for a rich man to enter the kingdom of heaven." He intended to "scotch 'em." When he entered the pulpit he found a note from the richest member of his congregation and it read as follows: "When the collection for foreign missions is taken up this morning put me down for $50." The sermon was preached on the text: "Take heed that ye do not your alms before men to be seen of them."

THE

* FREEMAN *

ILLUSTRATED

A National Colored Newspaper and the only pictorial colored journal published in the United States. As a bold and fearless champion of the Negro race it has no equal. It is independent in politics and fearless in its advocacy of the rights of the colored people.

READ WHAT THE PRESS SAYS.

THE BEST NEGRO PAPER.

So far as we are acquainted with colored journalism, the best paper published in the interests of the colored people is The Freeman of this city. No other paper is doing as good work in the special field indicated. Its advocacy of the interests of the colored people is able and dignified. and its illustrated sketches of the colored literary men and women are exceedingly well conceived and executed,—Indianapolis Journal.

A GROWING PAPER.

The Freeman, a paper conducted in this city by Edward E. Cooper, in the interests of the colored race, has grown to be a creditable journal. It is illustrated each week, well printed, and is well conducted editorially.—Indianapolis News.

IT MUST BE SEEN.

The Freeman of this city is the ablest newspaper in the United States published by colored men. The paper itself is proof of this statement,—Sun.

The Washington Bee, one of the ablest colored newspapers published says of us: Editor Cooper, of the Indianapolis "Freeman," is the most enterprising Negro Journalist in the country.

The "Freeman" is a necessity.

The National Leader; The Freeman, of Indianapolis, Ind., E. E. Cooper, manager is the only pictorial publisher in the country. Though in its infancy it has taken front rank in illustrates newspaperdom. We consider it the Harper's Weekly of the colored race.

The illustrated "Freeman" of Indianapolis, Ind., is to the colored people, what Frank Leslie is to the whites.—The Advocate, Leavenworth, Kan.

Brother Optic; The Freeman the only illustrated Negro newspaper published, shoots straight at the mark, and fills a long felt need in Negro Journalism. It speaks its sentiments, regardless of friends, and asks for the recognition of the Negro—not as brutes but as American citizens. How can our leaders do without it?

One of our contemporaries kindly says; The Freeman is a new and long needed venture in Negro journalism, every department complete and ably managed, which demonstrates the fact that we have men among us who possess the same marke tastes, traits and abilities which the white men have."

Another remarks; "The Freeman adds another brilliant star to Negro Journalism. Unlike the ordinary weekly journal, it is an illustrated paper, with strong editorials and fresh news that gives it a decided advantage over the average weekly newspaper.

The Freeman, the only illustrated journal in America published by colored men, came to our desk this week, and is beyond all apprehension the neatest and best. Success to you Brother Cooper.—Leavenworth Advocate.

The Freeman is the only illustrated paper published by a colored man in the United States It is a credit to Edward E. Cooper, the talented editor and proprietor, and to his race. We commend it to our friends and patrons.—The Crusade.

It is one of the most instructive and interesting papers we have ever read.—Plain Speaker South Carolina.

It is the best effort yet made in Negro journalism. It deserves a place around the fireside of every lover of the race.—The Vindicator.

The Freeman is a credit to journalism, and shows that we are rising.—The Herald, Va.,

The Freeman is, without a doubt, the most creditable journalistic effort yet put forth by the Negro. It is striking evidence and unmistakable proof of latent and undeveloped genius and innate ability lying dormant in the Negro race. It is the duty of every reading Negro to encourage and support this most excellent paper.—Pine Bluff Hornet.

"It is a credit too and shows the advance the colored race is making in journalism," says another.

The position of The Freeman among the Negro journals is admirable and unique. The faithful portraiture and graphic sketches of noted colored men published weekly are gratifying in a high degree.—Southern News.

The Freeman is indeed the best and finest journal published by the Negro race, It contains cuts and biographical sketches of our prominent men and women, and portrays the colored race as it is.—Progress, Ala.

On the last page is always found a comic cut of some of the common discriminations practiced against the race. The paper is well edited, and a credit to the editor and the race.—The Corner stone.

Decidedly the best newsyaper in typographical makeup and mechanical arrangement published in this country is The Freeman, an illustrated independent journal issued every Saturday at Indianapolis, Ind. If our people desire a really good paper we advise them to subscribe to it: Among its contributors are many of the best Negro writers in this country.—Va, Lancet.

The Freeman is by far the best and ablest newspaper the colored people have ever had.—Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

As a Newspaper.

It gives a complete review of the doings of the colored people everywhere. It gives special attention to the worthy achievements and general progress of the race.

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An Historical Paper.

It devotes unceasing research to the hitherto unpublished history of the Negro in this country and will from time to time print and illustrate the legends and romances of the Negro, written by colored authors.

A Literary Paper.

It keeps a pace with the educational and literary progress of the race. It will review all books and criticise all publications by colored men and women. It endeavors to encourage and create a demand for the works of colored authors

An Illustrated Paper.

It portrays the colored race as it is, and not as it is misrepresented by many of our white contemporaries. It will print from time to time cuts and sketches of our prominent men and women, and full contemporary happenings which relate to colored people.

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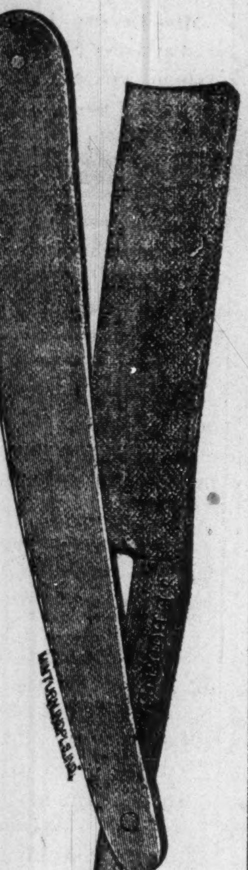

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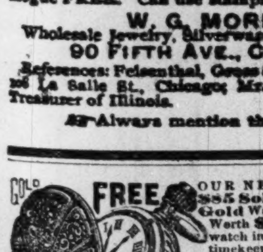

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Reward of Industry.

A counterfeiter captured in Baltimore stated that he had been in the business for seventeen years, most of the time making bogus coin, and as near as he could figure his income had averaged only ninety-three cents per day. He was clean discouraged and willing to go to prison, where he would at least be sure of his board and clothes.

WE AND THE WORLD.

The world is the same the whole world over,
In every country and every clime,
Men love beauty and bees love clover,
And will to the distant end of time.

The world is the same old world forever,
There's joy in truth and there's pain in vice;
The fruit forbidden we taste and sever
Our hold on the heart's pure paradise.

The world's to-day is the world's tomorrow,
And both shall be its yesterday;
Our joy and grief, our love and sorrow,
Like our father's thoughts, shall pass away.

There's nothing new and there's nothing olden.
Each day is born on the dawn's fresh wings.
Our hearts have music sweet and golden,
Or discord, just as we touch life's strings.

HER WEDDIN' TOWER.

The old red farm house, "Carrier's place," was unusually astir on a certain bright October morning. There were no absolute sounds of unwonted occurrences, only a vague air of expectancy seemed to brood over it.

On the opposite side of the road lived Philury Corwin. She was busily engaged in watching the Carter house and washing the breakfast dishes, while she talked with her invalid sister, Rhody Ann.

"'Pears to me," said Philury, pausing in her work and gesticulating with her dishcloth in her hand, "'pears to me as if sothin' unusual like was a-goin on to them Carterses. I seen the greatest lot o' fixin's a-goin' in there last two days. An' Mis' Carter bought two silver-plated napkin rings down to Collinses. I think I'll jest run across an' inquire, if you will watch them pies, I am that fierce to know if Glory Ann be really a-goin' to marry that Philetus Antrim."

With a parting admonition concerning the pies, Philury started upon her tour of investigation.

"How be ye, Mis' Carter?" she inquired, as she paused before the kitchen door and looked at that lady, who was busy making many and various sweet-smelling cakes.

Mrs. Carter looked up and, waving her flour-covered arm toward a chair, said:

"Set, Philury. I be feelin' fair to midlin'! How's Rhody Ann an' yerself?"

"Rhody Aun ain't feelin' very smart. Her back's a-troublin' her, an' her head is sort o' fuddled with the achin', but I'm feelin' very nice. I jest ran over to-day to fetch ye the drawin o' tea I borrowed of a Monday, an' to see if I couldn't do nothin' to help ye. I see ye was havin' quite a lot goin' on. Be it that Glory Ann is really a-goin' to git married? I hearn some talk of it when I was last down to the Holler. Be she?"

And Philury repeated her question in an insinuating manner as she put the teacupful of tea on the table.

"She be, Philury," said Mrs. Carter, laconically.

"About when, Mis' Carter?"

"About Sunday, Philury, if nothin' don't prevent an' these cakes is pleasin'. I 'lowed to go 'cross an' bid ye to the weddin' this afternoon, all of ye—Rhody Ann, Rastus, Limy, Polly, Mariar, your hired help, an' Nervy Ann; but now, as ye are here, perhaps ye won't mind a-doin' my errent for me, an' ask them as I have named to come o' Sunday at four, so we'll git through in time for milkin'.

"I'll tell 'em," said Philury, as she turned to go, "I'll tell 'em, an' it's like as not they'll come."

And they did, and most of the neighbor hood with them.

A wedding in the community was an event of no small occurrence. It was second only in importance to a funeral.

By 3 o'clock Sunday afternoon the road in front of the red farm house was full of carriages, hitched to every available tree and fence post.

The bride-elect was proud in the possession of a tableful of presents, which were displayed under the kitchen window, outside of which was hitched to one of the shutters a yearling calf, the gift of her father.

There was a "fly catcher" of straw from a cousin in King's Hollow, and an album from an aunt in the same place, a dozen flat irons from Mr. Bangs, the storekeeper, and six cans of preserved blackberries from his wife.

Philury brought a lamp shade of green paper muslin and a tidy from Rhody Ann. It was decorated with decalcomanias and trimmed with purple ribbon. Philury had made this herself and was very proud of it.

Mis' Slimmer, from over the hill, being a poor widow, brought a yeast cake, which she said was "like to be useful when they kep' their own house, an' yeast, too, was better nor salt risin's."

The groom gave a salt cellar, Mrs. Carter a half dozen yards of rag carpet and a copy of "Grant's Tour of the World."

The other gifts were varied in style, extending all the way from a bronze lamp, sent by a city lady, to a paper of gold hair-pins, given by Mrs. Carter's hired girl.

"Glory Ann's hair, bein' red, will sort o' set off them pins," she explained to Philury.

"But I don't set no store by his folks," whispered the help.

"Why?" asked Philury, seizing the speaker's arm eagerly.

"Well, they ain't got no style about them, nor they don't wear no mits—at least his ma don't. They stayed to Sairy Holmeses last night at the Holler, an' then walked up. I think they was too mean to ride! An', too, they gave such a present! Why his pa gave Glory Ann $6, and his ma a blazin', star bed-quilt which would blind ye, 'tis so fierce colored."

"Dew tell!" murmured Philury, interestedly.

"Fact," whispered her companion, as she slipped away in the gathering crowd to help the bride.

The ceremony progressed well. Everything went smoothly until supper was about half over, when Mrs. Carter said:

"Whare be ye goin' for your tower, Philetus!,'

"Wall," he said, slowly, "I 'lowed that me an' Glory Ann would tower to Glenham an' back. My sister's husband's child, Alphonso, lives there. I 'lowed 'twould be as good a place as any, I did."

Then Glory Ann looked up quickly, and her cheek glowed so that her hair seemed pale in comparison as she said, with withering emphasis:

"I 'lowed to tower to King's Holler an' see Uncle Elbertus. I 'lowed I should tower there an' to no other place else, I did."

"Seems to me," said Mr. Carter, speaking up quickly, "that Glory Ann's tower is the best. It only seems to me jest proper in you to go and tower to your Uncle Elbertus', for I hear Mirandy ain't very well."

"An' it pears to me," said the groom, "as if I was the one to decide on this tower, so it 'pears to me, if does."

"I can't set quiet an' see my darter's opinion set aside an' sort o' flounced at so to speak," interposed Mrs. Carter.

"Why, ain't you decided on your tower yet?" asked Philury. "Why, my sister Dorlesky knew where her tower was a-goin' to be before she knew about her weddin'. She says to me, says she, 'Philury, Jerry has promised to fetch me to Niagary Falls on a tower if I marry him. If he is really meanin' it, I will; if he ain't, I won't. An' he was, an' she did."

Philury paused with a smile, and glanced inquiringly at the bride.

"An'" (Glory Ann shook her head emphatically) "an', Philury, Dorlesky was right. She didn't intend to be cast down or trod upon by eny of them bullies known as men. Nor I don't, neither. I'm goin' to tower to King's Holler, or I ain't agoin' to tower at all, so I ain't."

"Wall, ye are," interposed Philetus.

"Well, ye set and dally till I git ready to go on any other tower," said the bride, complacently, as she passed her plate up, saying: "Please gimme some more o' them cakes, pa."

Hereupn Philetus grew very angry. Rising he said, fiercely:

"Glory Ann, I'll take back that salt cellar, and you don't come to Glenham."

"An' you, Philetus, kin take your salt an' yourself—ye are both too fresh for me—an' go to Glenham, or where ye will, for I'll tower to the Holler or I'll tower none."

And Glory Ann arose and passed majestically upstairs, carrying a glass of cider and "them cakes" with her.

After supper, Mr. Carter said, turning to his new son-in-law:

"Seems to me, Phile, that if ye ain't goin' to tower none, 'twould be as well to onhetch the horses an' get ready for milkin'; it's arter 5."

"I 'low to tower to Glenham yet," said the groom, as he arose and vanished up the steps in the direction the bride had disappeared.

Slowly the time passed. It was almost dark when Philury, who had outstayed all the guests, in order to help Mrs. Carter, returned home to impatient Rhody Ann, who sat in the kitchen waiting for her.

"Well," she exclaimed, "Philury, where did they tower to, or ain't they towered?"

"They towered," said Philury; then added: "You see, it was this way—'long 'bout half-past 5, after Phile had been 'most a half hour with her, a-coaxin', the parson he went up an' he prayed with her; an' Phile's ma went up an' exhorted her, an' I quoted from the Bible to her, an' at last she said she'd go, as obeyin' seemed to be the heftiest part o' the marryin'. Then we all went down to let her put on her new brown alapacky. Well, in about ten minutes she came down, with the salt cellar in her hand, leanin' on Phile's arm, a-smilin' like a basket o' chips; an' he was a-grinnin' too. Jest as she passed out, very majestic like, her purple feathers a-streamin' out behind her, she paused an' said: 'It's King's Holler.'

"An' it was, too," added Philury.

"Well, I guess Glory Ann will set off them gilt hair pins, if she ain't so fiery that they melt," murmured Rhody Ann.

"Well, she be skairful," said Philury.

"She be," echoed Rhody Ann.

Sam Jones as a Peacemaker.

A good story is told on the Rev. Sam Jones, an incident that happened when the well-known preacher first started in evangelistic work, says the Atlanta Journal. He went to a small town and was told that he would have a hard time in the church, as there were numerous feuds existing between the members, and two brothers, who both belonged to the church, never spoke to each other, nor did their families.

The night for opening the meeting arrived. Mr. Jones entered the church while the choir and congregation were singing:

"Come, angel band;
Come, and around me stand.
Oh, bear me away on your snowy wings
To my immortal home."

When the center of the church was reached Mr. Jones stopped in the aisle, waved his hat at the choir, and shouted: "Stop! stop that singing!"

The music ceased at once, and Mr. Jones continued:

"That's not a fit song to be singing in this church. I am told that there are brothers and cousins who belong here and yet don't speak to each other. Now, do you think there is any danger of hearing the rustling of angels' wings beneath the roof with such a state of affairs? You won't hear any kind of wings rustle as long as that sort of thing keeps up, unless it's a buzzard's wings."

The two brothers made friends before the meeting broke up.

Dying in Parisian Hotels.

It is dangerous to let a man die in a hotel in Paris. A queer French law enables the landlord to present his bill to the relatives for the death. Seven hundred francs was the item recently demanded from an American family for the decease of one of its members in a well known hotel. This extortion would have been three times as great if the person had died of a contagious disease, and doubled if the deceased was a prince or a member of any rich, old aristocratic family. The allowances by the judges, however, are generally much less than the claims of the landlords.

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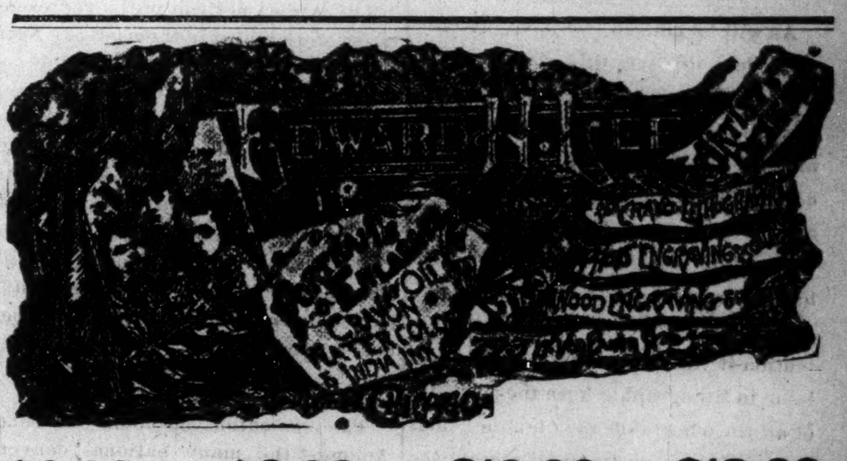

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Native Old English.

Du Chaillu has forgotten or neglected the evidence of language, writes Professor F. A. Marsh in the Epoch. We have abundant written documents in what is now called Anglo-Saxon, big books of all sorts, which are certainly known to have been written by natives of England in their native tongue. They reach back to an earlier date than any manuscripts of the Northmen. This native old English is as plainly not Norse or other Scandinavian as the present English, and it is as plainly German Saxon as the Biglow papers are English. It is incredible that those who spoke it should not be mainly of German Saxon descent. Doubtless notable traits of the Viking are to be seen in the English speaking peoples. But these are easily explained from the well-known mixture of Danish and of Norman blood in the latter periods. We do not need to deny or forget our Saxon blood to feel the liveliest interest in our cousins of the North.

Something About Indian Names.

The Indians have a neat way of fixing it. This Rain-in-the-Face, Spotted Tail, Man-Afraid-of-his Horses, is good enough to palm off on the whites, but each Indian has another name the whites never hear. First he is named after his mother's gens or family. There are only half a dozen each. Snake, Wolf, Turtle, Bear, Eagle, and so on. You remember how, in "The Last of the Mohicans," the young Delaware chief was found to have a tortoise tatooed on his breast, that gave his family. He was a Turtle, just as the bulk of the Scotch are divided into a few clans, the Stewarts, Campbells, Camerons, McGregors and others. To the Indian's family name is attached another. But it would be bad medicine to have it spoken outside the family circle, and give some of his enemies a chance to work spells and hoodoo him. The Spotted Tail business gets hitched on in later life. --Washington Post.

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Arrive in Chicago 7:3 a m
No. 18—Monon accommodation, daily...6:00 p m
LEAVE CHICAGO
No 1—Indianapolis Express, daily, except Saturday........11:55 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 8:30 a m
No 31—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Limited parlor and dining-car, daily........9:55 a m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 p m
No 33—Indianapolis & Cincinnati Vestibuled Night Express, daily........9:30 p m
Arrive in Indianapolis 3:55 a m

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TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We prefer not to return manuscript where the articles are short, and copies easily taken—such as poems, anecdotes, brief sketches; and in no case will we undertake to return MS. unless stamps for that purpose accompany the article. We will not pay for matter unless it is ordered. All matter for publication, must reach the office by Tuesday of each week, to insure insertion in the current issue.

AGENTS.

Agents are wanted in every town and city not now occupied, and liberal inducements will be given to the same. Send for our extraordinary inducements to agents.

Subscribers are requetted to remit by Postoffice Money Order, Postal Note or Registered Letter.

Entered at the Postoffice as Second-class Matter.

All matter should be addressed to

THE FREEMAN,
EDWARD E. COOPER, Publisher,
Indianapolis, - - IND.

As will be noticed, we have given a great deal of space this week to the Afro-American League, and our readers will pardon the paucity of other matter. We believe that the league is destined to do great good for the race; and we feel that The Freeman and every other colored newspaper, that has the interest of the race at heart, can afford to give the league the attention it deserves. We shall soon issue in lithographic form the portraits of all the officers of the league, and will send them gratis to all secretaries and officers of branch leagues throughout the country. The next issue of The Freeman will contain a full line of cartoons and pertinent illustrations giving attention to Senator Ingall's last great speech, and many other interesting features. It will also contain the portrait and sketch of J. W. Ferrell the Chief Engineer of the New York Postoffice. Don't miss the next issue.

THERE was no politics in the League.

Robt. Still, of Philadelphia, is a whole team within himself.

A FEW shallow-pated fellows attempted to introduce politics.

Benjamin T. Thornton, of Indiana, was easy the parliamentarian of the convention.

President Price's salary for the first year is $500. Secretary Fortune will receive $300.

Robt. Pelham, of the Plaindealer, was one of the brightest and most active young men in attendance.

THE citizens of Chicago were openhanded in their hospitality to the Leaguers. Chicago is truly a great city, and her people make it what it is.

IN Prof. J. C. Price of North Carolina the Afro-American League has a president who is a representative man from every point of view. Let the race hold up his hands.

THE letter of Judge Albion W. Tourgee, to the League Convention, was worthy of the man, who has never wavered in his fight for a square deal for Afro-Americans.

Mrs. Lucy Parsons, the wife of the convicted anarchist, attended several sessions of the Convention, in the hope no doubt, that its members would advocate anarchic measures.

IN another column of this issue we make a special offer of premiums to subscribers. They are all valuable and should be in every home. Read about them and make an effort to get one.

THE sarcastic resolutions adopted by the League Convention fairly expressed the convictions of the race on the various schemes now pending in Congress to get the race out of the country. Edward Wilmot Blyden of Liberia should take warning.

THE next issue of The Freeman will contain a full history of and the portraits and sketches of the largest and most reliable colored bank in America. will also contain a large quota of pertinent cartoons and illustrations. Agents wanted everywhere.

W. H. Anderson, of the Plaindealer, drafted the main body of the constitution, and of which the Chicago News said: "The copy was beautifully written both as to chirography and composition. There never was such neat writing outside of a copy book."

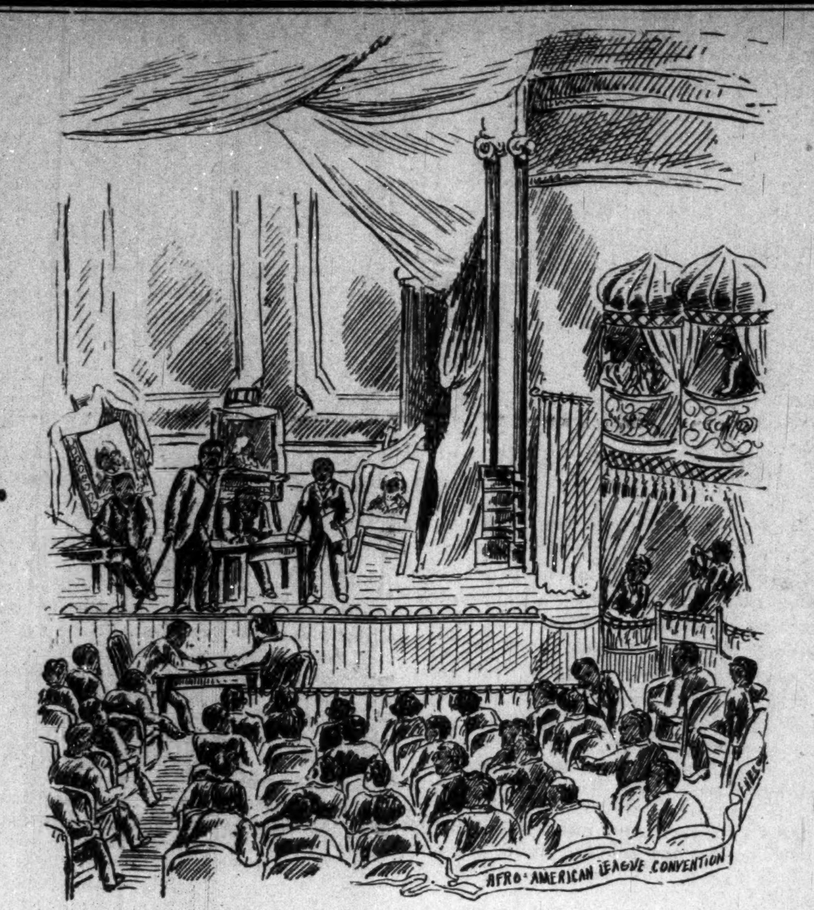
Col. William A. Pledger of Georgia, editor of the Atlanta News, was one of the most conspicuous, able and enthusiastic leaguers who attended the Chicago Convention. He was made permanent chairman of the convention without a dissenting voice, and the speech he delivered on taking the chair was as fine an effort as has been made in any popular assembly since the war.—Ex.

IN making itself non-partisan the Afro-American League placed itself in the best possible position to accomplish the maximum of good results in every state in the Union. In appealing from the trickery of all parties to the sober sense of the Nation, it placed itself upon the only platform where it can command the best sympathy and cooperation of all the people, without regard to party, in the contention for absolute justice under State and Federal Constitutions.—Ex.

THE Afro-American press representation were a host in themselves. Note the following delegates: Fortune of the Age, Smith of the Gazette, Cooper of The Freeman, Haynes of the Charleston Recorder, Turner of the Springfield Messenger, Pledger of the Atlanta News, J. Q. Adams of the St. Paul Appeal and R. Pelham, jr., Stowers and Anderson of the Plaindealer, while Miss Maud Pelham of the same staff, looked down upon them from an upper box at every session.—Ex.

THE CONVENTION.

The convention has come and gone. Amongst the many national conventions of Afro-Americans that have been held within the last decade, the one just held at Chicago is the most significant of any of its predecessors, and distinctly marks an epoch in the history of the Afro-Americans of the country. It was the first and only convention at which representatives of every political party were present, but of which to its eternal honor, be it recorded, the baleful shadow of politics was not allowed to protrude its demoralizing presence. Mr. Sweeney's motion in the early stage of the convention, that nothing eulogistic of any party or representative of any party, be considered by the convention, met with enthusiastic approval, and became the guide of the convention, thus marking a distinct departure in the deliberations of the representatives of our race. The good that will come from it is in abeyance, and as yet an unknown quantity. But that that good will come there can be no doubt. The organized protest of the representatives of nine millions of people against flagrant, unprovoked bloodshed and wrong must attract attention and arouse the intelligent humane pulse and conscience of the nation and civilized world. That once aroused, light will begin to break upon the dense wilderness of hate and persecution by which the Afro-American is enveloped, and a way will be blazed for him, which, followed, must land him to the sunlit summit of complete American citizenship. The constitution adopted was Statesmanlike and comprehensive, and yet not long drawn out and wearisome. The addresses of the temporary, and permanent chairman of the convention both marked a line of thought worthy the consideration of all American citizens. Mr. Pledger has been aptly and deservedly called the black Grady of the South, and his address on assuming the gavel as permanent chairman of the convention, was an able and eloquent manifesto. A bugle call to the host, to awake, and prepare themselves to face and fight to the complete end, the irrepressible conflict, to be fought and ended, not on the red field of blood, attended by the honors of a racial war, but on the high plains of irrefutable argument, and the quickening of the National pulse keeping time, to the eternal principles of equity and right. Mr. Fortune's address, was masterly and profound, worthy to be labeled "valuable" and pigeon-holed, for future use. Taking it for all and all the convention was a great success, an eye opener for the Nation, and it will be so conceded, save by the little big men, the parasites of political parties, who have been in the habit of attending conventions for selfish ends, or that other class of men, who being present, left before the convention was over, not feeling at home in a body of men to busy to notice ciphers.



THE AFRO-AMERICANS.

(Continued from first page.)

that committee on education be appointed. Carried. The chairman appointed Messrs. Lee of Ohio, Brockett of Massachusetts, Guy of Missouri, Adams of Minnesota, Carter of Indiana, and Johnson of Iowa.

Mr. Fortune moved that the chairman of the committee on constitution proceed to read his report. Carried. R. M. Mtchell, of Illinois, moved that the report be adopted by sections. Carried.

The committee on address—Mr. Astwood, chairman—then made its report, which was accepted, and the convention then proceeded to the election of officers of the League. T. Thomas Fortune of New York, J. C. Price of North Carolina, and J. A. Brokett of Massachusetts, were placed in cominnation for presidency of the League. On the first ballot the vote stood: Fortune, 43; Price, 44; Brockett, 33.

The convention then adjourned, as the theater was engaged for the evening, to meet immediately at Quinn Chapel.

FRIDAY—EVENING SESSION.

Meeting called to order by the chairman. On motion a recess of ten minutes was taken. The convention then proceeded to the second ballot, with the following result: Fortune 43, Price 44, Brockett 33. In the beginning of the call of the roll of the third ballot Mr. Fortune arose to a question of privilege, and said:

"Perceiving that the vote is pretty evenly divided, and beliving that it is not in the power of the League to confer any higher honor upon me than that of laboring successfully, in conjunction with a few others, to create the League, I desire to say that I will not accept the Presidency of the League unless it comes to me as the unanimous vote of this body. I therefore withdraw my name from the contest."

Mr. Brockett withdrew.

On motion of Mr. Fortune, Prof. J. C. Price, of North Carolina, was unanimously elected President of the Afro-American League.

The convention then proceeded to ballot for Secretary. T. Thomas Fortune of New York, W. H. Anderson of Michigan, E. E. Cooper of Indiana, and R. F. Williams of Ohio. were placed in nomination. Mr. Cooper declined in favor of Mr. Fortune. On the first ballot the vote stood: Fortune 77, Williams 22, Anderson 32.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, Mr. Fortune was unanimously elected Secretary of the League.

The officers of the League for the ensuing year are as follows, the members of the executive committee being also Vice Presidents of the League for their respective States:

National Officers—Prof J C Price, president, Salisbury, N C; T. Thomas Fortune, secretary, New York City; Geo H Jackson, treasurer, Cincinnati, O; E H Morris, attorney, Chicago, Ill.

Executive Committe—Arkansas, M P Bradford; Colorado, F T. Bruce; Georgia, Capt J McHenry; Illinois, E G Jackson; Indiana, G A Sissell; Iowa, Rev T L Smith; Kansas, Thos Glover; Kentucky, E R Wilkins; Massachusetts, Rev J A Brocketts; Michigan, W H Anderson; Minnesota, W R Morris; Missouri, Prof J H Pelham; Nebraska, M O Ricketts, M D; New York, H C C Astwood; North Carolina, Prof C N Hunter, Ohio, George Fields; Pennsylvania, R G Still; South Carolina, Rev J E Hayne; Tennessee, S R Maples; Texas, D W Williams; West Virginia, M L Davis; Wisconsin, W T Green; District of Columbia, Prof W B Johnson.

Mr. J. Q. Adams of Minnesota arose and addressed the Convention as follows:

"Most of you are already aware that we have an artist in the city, Mr. Edward H. Lee. He has kindly made a portrait of the prime mover of this Convention Mr. T. Thomas Fortune, of New York, and as he was kind enough to make it, a number of gentle men have subscribed for the purpose of presenting the picture to the original. I therefore have the pleasure of presenting the portrait to Mr. Fortune."

Mr. Fortune responded: "Gentlemen, I am indeed thankful for your kind favor. I assure you that it will be highly appreciated."

A vote of thanks was then given the Chicago Committee of one hundred, the press of Chicago, the gentlemen who presided over the deliberations of the convention.

Mr. Fortune reported to the convention that he had received a check for $25 from ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinchback of Louisiana and a check for $25 from J. H. Lewis of Boston, to assist him in the expense incident to getting the convention together, and requested that the matter appear in the minutes.

The convention then adjourned to meet in Knoxville, Tenn., Wednesday, July 9, 1891.

The Executive Committee held a meeting in the Palmer house on Saturday, Jan. 18.

THE AFRO-AMERICAN IN VIRGINIA

Charleston, W. Va.

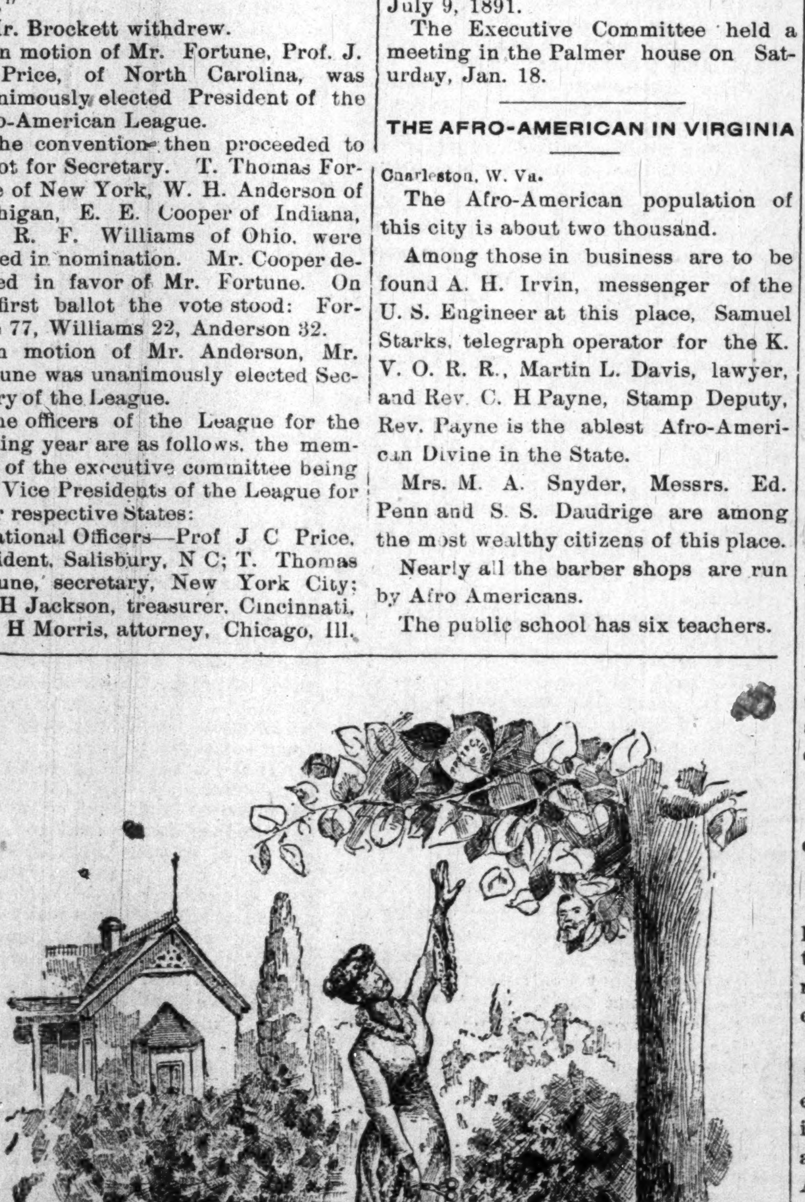
The Afro-American population of this city is about two thousand.

Among those in business are to be found A. H. Irvin, messenger of the U. S. Engineer at this place, Samuel Starks, telegraph operator for the K. V. O. R. R., Martin L. Davis, lawyer, and Rev. C. H Payne, Stamp Deputy, Rev. Payne is the ablest Afro-American Divine in the State.

Mrs. M. A. Snyder, Messrs. Ed. Penn and S. S. Daudrige are among the most wealthy citizens of this place.

Nearly all the barber shops are run by Afro Americans.

The public school has six teachers.



MISS ETHIOPIA REACHES FOR PROTECTION.

THE LEAGUE ECHOES,

Ingalls Great Speech.—Views on the South and its People—Jone's Convention—Personal Points.

Chicago Special to The Freeman.

The Freeman can be had at the Estella, 446 State street; Delmonico Cafe, 171 3rd Ave. tf

: : :

So closely following the Afro-American Convention held here week before last, the great speech by Senator Ingalls has created a healthy public sentiment in all circles and is the topic of discussion everywhere. The situation and condition of the Afro-American for once is coming properly before the civilized world. Its seriousness in reality is just awakening to those who gave it only a slight consideration, and then only when it was being agitated.

: : :

Mrs. Josephine Williams, who just arrived in the city, after three months absence in the South, visiting Mississippi and Louisana, says there is some progress showing among the Afro-Americans. Though the older heads are slightly timid as of yore and the advantages are few.

: : :

John Green, 205 Third Avenue, who runs an extensive retail coal business, has the custom of his surroundings, and is up to the times in business matters.

: : :

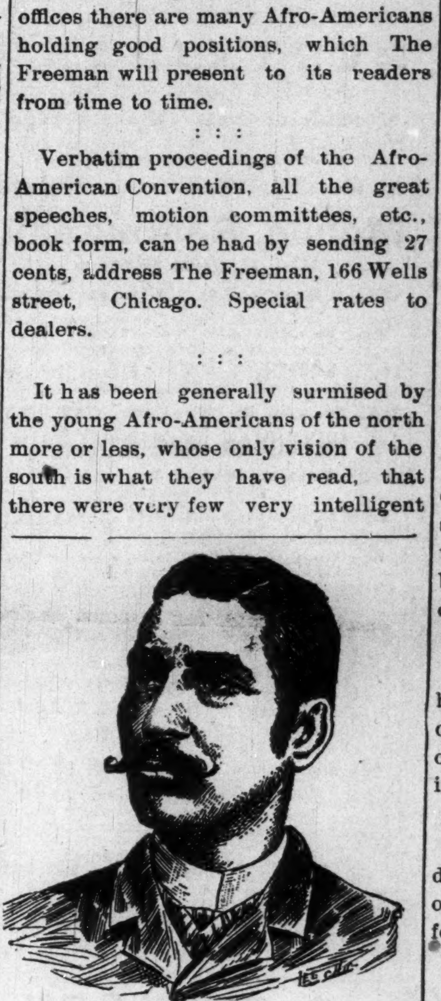
In the county and city Government offices there are many Afro-Americans holding good positions, which The Freeman will present to its readers from time to time.

: : :

Verbatim proceedings of the Afro-American Convention, all the great speeches, motion committees, etc., book form, can be had by sending 27 cents, address The Freeman, 166 Wells street, Chicago. Special rates to dealers.

: : :

It has been generally surmised by the young Afro-Americans of the north more or less, whose only vision of the south is what they have read, that there were very few very intelligent ones and especially as politicians, in the south. During and since the Afro-American convention, the idea has changed, it was a little different to a precinct or ward affair, and one thing sure, if a man has lots of gall and gas, he can soon blow himself into notoriety in this greatest cosmopolitan city on earth. We learned "a man could make a motion without a second, when there was nothing before the house, "there was no previous question." The dissatisfaction of one did not mean the whole convention or delegation, and what a Southerner can't settle inside, "why then come out in the alley and settle it."



R. M. MITCHELL,
Of Chicago, Ill.

: : :

C. I. Nolan had quite a painful experience last week by mistaking the contents of a bottle of amonia for something else and swallowing a good dose.

: : :

J. H. Porter buried his infant daughter on the 12th.

: : :

E. Stokes and wife entertained pleasantly a number of their friends, the 25th. Mr. Stokes holds a very responsible position in one of the largest stove firms in Chicago.

: : :

Rev. W. A. Burch will talk at Betherda church Feb. 2. Services morning and evening; he will be tendered a reception Wednesday evening next. A beautiful program has been arranged and all are invited. Admission free.

Madam Preston and daughter gave their farewell concert at Betherda church Thursday evening. Their stay in our city was a flattering success.

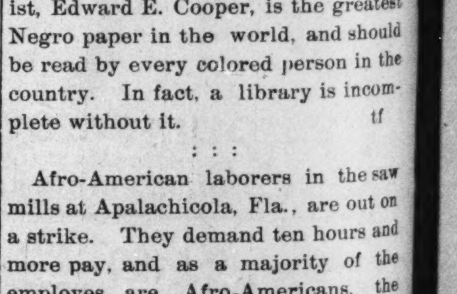
The I. D. S. C. gave the first grand masqurade concert at Central Hall of the season. It was a grand affair and a credit to the management.

The death rate of Chicago last week was 694, of which 314 were children under 5 years of age, 25 victims of influenza, and it still rages.

Wednesday evening last was given by the Wm. Lloyd Garrison, L. A. K. of L. their first grand literary entertainment at Central Hall.

: : :

John G. Jones, who has called a convention of his own to meet in Chicago June 15, met Prof. Price last week, President of the Afro-American League, and not knowing who he was, used very abusive language toward the Afro-American League, but he was called to a halt. The Chicago Tribune of Jan. 12 said that Mr. Jones was the least known of any of our spirited men and that his convention would very likely have one delegate himself. The Tribune ought to know?



D. Hayes, an Afro-American planter, of New Texas, La., made a $20,000 cotton crop in that place last season. This is the correct solution of the race problem.

: : :

W. G. Webster, an Afro-American of Lexington, Ky., has been appointed passenger conductor on the C. O. & S. W. railroad, from Cincinnati to North Carolina. Score one more for the Negro.

: : :

Bishop B. W. Arnett, who has been sojourning in Wilberforce, has returned South, accompanied by President Mitchell, who will spend a few weeks there.

: : :

Miss Lenora Dalton, a young colored artist of Silver Cliff, Colo., is only sixteen years old. She is now at work on a painting 36x54 inches, of a beech forest, for which she is to receive the encouraging price of $75.

: : :

The colored people of Olathe, Kan., have brought suit against the board of education to compel the admission of colored school children to all rooms in the public schools.

: : :

Peter Jackson, just over from London, interviewed in New York the other day, says he will fight Sullivan for $15,000, which he thinks enough.

: : :

There are over one hundred colored families in Union City, Tenn., and ninety of them own their homes.

: : :

William Crawford is salesman for H. M. Cox & Co., dry goods merchants, near the corner of Cedar and Cherry streets, Nashville, Tenn.

: : :

Dallas Tribune: The "Indianapolis Freeman," a colored illustrated paper, edited by that able and fearless journalist, Edward E. Cooper, is the greatest Negro paper in the world, and should be read by every colored person in the country. In fact, a library is incomplete without it. tf

: : :

Afro-American laborers in the saw mills at Apalachicola, Fla., are out on a strike. They demand ten hours and more pay, and as a majority of the employes are Afro-Americans, the mills shut down. Those not in the strike were prohibited from working and one man who persisted was assassinated Monday night.

: : :

In the 72 hour walking match which closed at the Detroit rink last Saturday night, Frank Hart, the Afro-American pedestrian, covered 341 miles and bore off the second prize of $-00.

: : :

Some white ladies of Charleston, headed by Mrs. Helen Brayton, have opened a subscription for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Barnwell lynching.

: : :

Madison Courier: Certainly it wasn't through any fault or will of his own that the Negro came to America. But now that he has been here so long, and has taken root among us, he has just as good a right to be considered an American as the gentlemen who have been declaiming in such lurid rhetoric concerning the desirability of shipping him back to Africa.

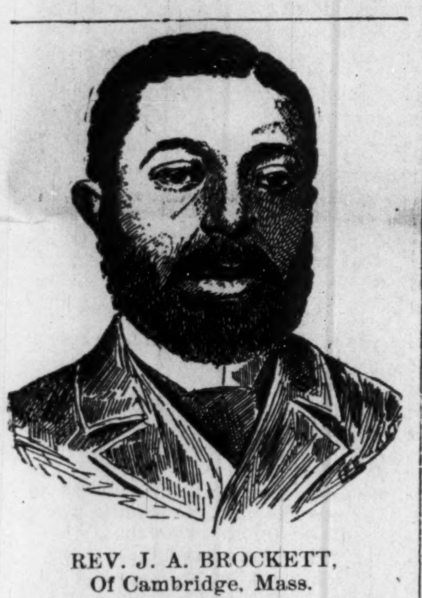
The Peerless Banjo Quartette, which was spoken of in these columns the past week gave their first concert at Ives' Post hall, Providence, on the evening of the 15th. The audience was small, largely due to poor advertising. The selections of the quartette were fairly rendered, yet nothing calls for special mention except the reading of Miss C. Williams, elocutionist, who was looked for to be the leading attraction of the evening, but not so. In the first place her costume was not appropriate. Miss Williams has a very weak voice. At times she was not heard. Her gestures were unbecoming and articulation poor. I should suggest for Miss Williams a good teacher of voice culture and dramatic art.

Mrs. Louisr Melvin Mars is at work on another drama, the title and ploto which I will be able to give our readers soon.

At Providence theaters, week of January 27th: Opera House, the greaf spectacular play "Twelve Temptations." Gaiety, "A Legal Wreck.' This play has had a tremendous run in all the leading cities, and crowded houses will be the rule for next week at Keith's.

A letter from India informs me that the success of the Fiske's Jubilee Singers bids fair to be as great as in Australia. Mr. Eugene McAdoo, last year 1st basso of the Hampton Quartette, will join the troupe soon.

Trage.



REV. J. A. BROCKETT,
Of Cambridge, Mass.

JAMES W. POE.

The Black Bard of North Carolina.

Hon. James W. Poe, the poet, orator and writer, was born of slave parents in the western extremity of the state of North Carolina, in the county of Ash, in the year 1854.

He entered the public schools of his county in 1869, and commenced teaching in the state public schools about 1871.

He afterwards entered the Parochial school at Statesville, N. C., under the supervision of A. S. and E. H. Billingsley, white teachers from the north. He finished the English and Normal course there, and began the study of Latin.

Latter he attended Biddle Institute, now a university. He left school before graduating, but still pursued his studies until he became a good English scholar, with some knowledge of Greek and French.

He is captivating, eloquent and fluent as a debator. His early ambition was the law, and he commenced that study but was advised to abandon the study. Thinking it too early for the colored brother to prove a success at the bar in the south, he left off the study after having read two volumes of Blackstone's Commentaries, Code of Civil Proceedure and Chitty on Pleading, etc.

He several times entered the canvass during the state and national campaign. In 1880 his poems began to appear in the People's Voice, a paper published at Raleigh, N. C., by Wm. V. Turner, now a clerk in the pension bureau at Washington, D. C.

From this time he contributed continually to the state press, and his poems steadily gained popularity. He was awarded a premium for his poetic eulogy on the late James A. Garfield, entitled the "Star of Mentor." This was given by the N. C. Industrial Association, at its state exposition, at Raleigh, November 1880.

In 1882 he was elected to the State Legislature, making the most brilliant canvass ever witnessed in his county. On the 21st of February, 1883, he delivered in the state house of Representatives the ablest speech of that body during the session of 1883.

He has served in all the Republican Congressional and State conventions since 1880, and was elected to and served in the Republican National convention at Chicago, which nominated Mr. Harrison for the presidency.

He edited for a short time the Piedmont Herald, at Reidsville, N. C.

His contribution which appeared in Webster's Weekly of Reidsville, N. C. a few days ago, entitled An Apostrophe to the South, has been widely and highly applauded.

He is a poet, orator and writer of ability. Is a modest and unassuming gentleman and a scholar. J. M. W.

THE NATIONS CAPITOL.

Newsy Notes and Pungent Paragraphs and Personals.

Washington special to The Freeman.

The records of 1889 show that one hundred and thirty-one colored persons were lynched in the Southern States, this seems to be a favorite way to settle the "Negro" problem, in the minds of some white people.

Rev. Dr. Rankin, President of Howard University is having revival services every day at the colelge, there has been about fifty conversions within the past two weeks.

The oldest member of the House of Representatives, Hon. Wm. Kelley, P. A. was buried Monday last.

John F. Cook, Lodge No. 1185, G. U. O. of O. F., held memorial exercises in honor of P. W. G. M.

Freeman Ross, at Asbury church, Wednesday evening, January 15th, the following gentlemen made appropriate addresses: P. W. G. M., John A. Simms; P. W. G. M., Benjamin C. Whiting; P. W. G. M., Geo. A. Carter; P. W. G. M., Wm. Walker; P. W. G. M., Thomas Wright; P. N. F., Henry Freeman; P. N. F., M. Parker, and other. A monument will be erected to the memory of the decease member.

James Wormley has assumed entire charge of the hotel formerly owned and managed by his father.

Miss Mattie Green, of Baltimore, Md., has been appointed to a position in the U. S. mail bag repair shop, postoffice department.

W. H. Outlaws, one of Hon. H. P. Cheathams, constituents, was dismissed from the House Document Room, for refusing to obey the orders of the Door Keeper, Mr. Adams. Mr Outlaw is very indignant, as he claims to have elected Mr. Cheatham to his seat in Congress, we will hear from Mr. Cheatham in the next issue, and also probably some of the other constituents.

The la grippe is beginning to take a rest, after carrying away so many victims.

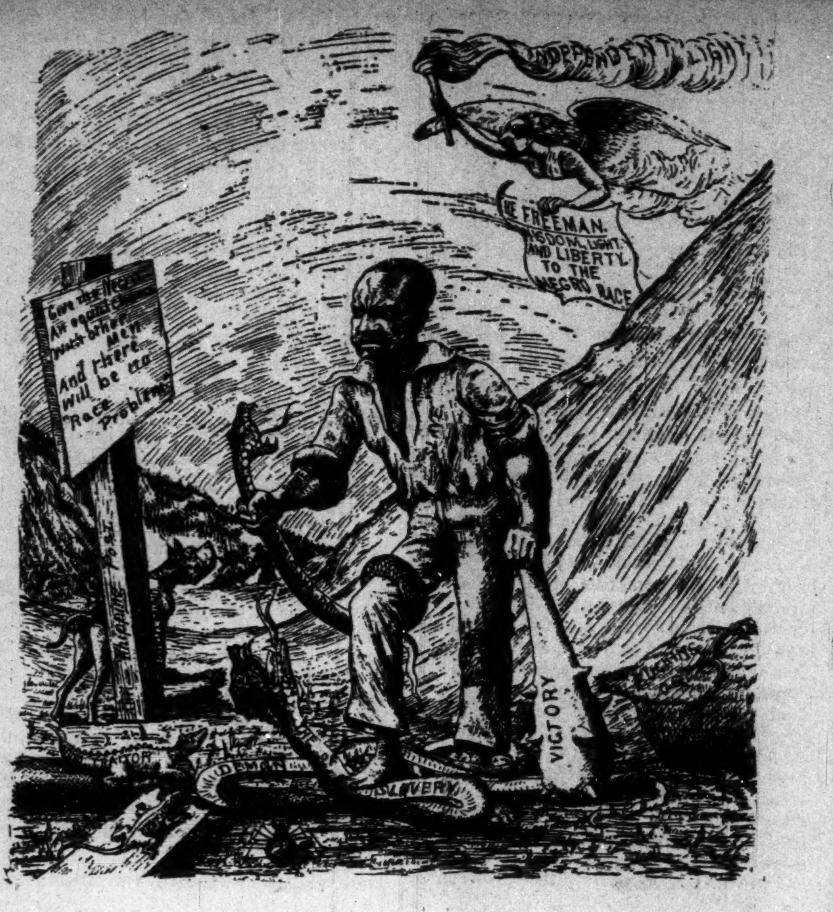
The recent inquiry made into the financial management of the Recorders Office, shows that Mr. Trotter received from March 8th 1887 to Dec. 24th 1889 Forty thousand one hundred dollars and eighty-three cents, which is more per annum than any salaried officers of the government receives from the Vice-President down. No wonder applicants came from ever corner of the United States after the President Inaugurated.

The Negro problem is still before the U. S. Senate, only one side has been heard from, the sleeping giant will wake up after awhile, however while he is waking up it is safe to say; that as Americans we shall remain in in America, and fight it out on some line if it takes from now until eternity

This administration has made a number of minor appointments in the several departments, since the 4th of March 1889, and yet there seem to be considerable dissatisfaction among our people, however this is a characteristic that was inherited from our white brethren.

A valuable mine of lead has been discovered in Arkansas. Now if they can find sufficent powder to utilize the find a race war may be confidently expected.

The Branch No. 1. Afro-American League of this city, is organizing with good men.


INDEPENDENT LIGHT
THE FREEMAN. WISDOM, LIGHT, AND LIBERTY TO THE NEGRO RACE
Give the Negro An equal chance with other Men And there will be no "Race Problem"
POST
VICTORY
SLAVERY
DEMON
TRAITOR

The Negro must take matters in his own hands before the so-called "Race Problem" can be solved.

THE BALTIMORE LETTER,

A Social Club Organized—A Coming Social Event—Literaries—The Success of the Evening Ledger—Personals.

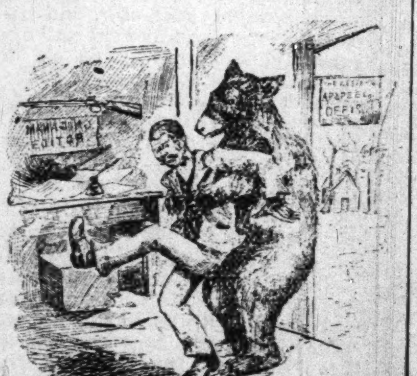
Baltimore Special to The Freeman.

For some time the need of a social organization among the most intelligent and leading colored men of the city has been thoroughly felt. This need has been supplied in the formation of the Kingston Club. This organization is composed of the most progressive colored men of the city, both young and old, and its membership is steadily increasing. Cozy and well appointed rooms have been secured and comfortably furnished, and the efforts of the members are now bent towards the purchase of a club house. The officers of the club for the first year are: President, G. P. T. Jones; secretary, R. A. Blay; vice-president, Alex. Williams; treasurer, lawyer Harry G. Cummings.

A movement is on foot to have a grand soiree and reception on Feb. 11. to be given by a company of well-known and highly respected colored citizens. The event is being looked for with much interest, and the ability of the gentlemen at its lead to cater to the pleasure of the ladies of the city insures for the movement unbounded success. J. L. H. Smith, J. L. H. Smith, the prime mover of the concern, is determined to make this entertainment one of the best ever given in the city.

At the Touissant L'Overture Literary and excellent address was delivered by Geo. M. Lane, Esq., and music was rendered by Mrs. Martha Turner, Misses Carrie Nichols, and Mary Wilson.

The venture of a daily newspaper among colored people is meeting with much favor, and the paper during the three weeks of its life has met with much success. From two to three thousand papers are issued daily, and the news is fresh and racy. The ability behind the project is good, and there seems nothing in the way of its ultimate success. With only one white afternoon paper as a competitor, and that read by but few colored people, this new journalistic offshoot has a fertile as well as an almost clear field before it. In its advertising columns are to be found the advertisements of many colored business men, and the wide circulating of the paper makes such advertisements a paying investment. The success of this paper so far only roves the advantage of making ventures, though the fact be filled with discouragements. We would like to see similar efforts made in other cities among enterprising colored men, and the ability of colored men to succeed in journalism, as well as in other pursuits, would be more plainly shown.



His first impressions of the west

Dr. H. J. Brown, the phrenologist, is on a Southern tour, lecturing on his favorite topic.

Rev. Daniel G. Hill and wife were in the city last week, the guests of Mrs. Hill's father, Rev. Frank Peck.

Lawyer Charles M. Johnson lectured to a crowded house at Still Pond, Kent county, Maryland.

Col. Isaac Myers is making a strong fight for the position of Appraiser of Customs. The chances are decidedly in his favor.

THE FLORIDA FLASHES.

Politics, Personals and Paragraphs.

Pensacola, Fla., Special to The Freeman.

Extensive preparations are being made for the reception of the A. M. E. Z. conference here next month. The connection here has a large church and membership, and appears to be prospering.

President Harrison don't appear to be in a hurry to give us a new Collector of Customs, much to the regret of a great many politicians and office seekers. Well, he certainly has a shabby set to select from, but he can afford to shut his eyes and grab out of this pitiful pile some one, say S. C. Cobb. He would be an improvement on the present incumbent, so far as rewarding the faithful is concerned.

Hon. M. S. White, an ex-member of the Florida Legislature, is home again from Washington. He brings with him a thorough knowledge of the Treasury Department, if not the satisfaction of accomplishing his mission. Local politicians quake and tremble before him, and well they may.

Mrs. Effie Bain. beloved wife of our respected fellow citizen, Burrell Bain. departed this life on the 29th ult. She was loved by all who knew her, especially those that lived in the vicinity of "Good Hope" Church, the place of her death. She was most happily converted in 1884, and joined the A. M. E. Church and continued therein until her death. This lovely lady was only thirty-three years and one month old, but she was a most affectionate daughter, a loving and exceptionally good wife, a model neighbor, a fond mother, and a consistent Christian. She leaves to mourn her loss a devoted husband, a mother who prized her as her brightest jewel, six sorrowing children and a vast number of admiring friends and acquaintances. She died in the Christian faith, and fully conscious of going to a better world.

Miss F. B. Taylor and Frank Washington, two of Tuskegee (Ala.) Normal School graduates, are now teaching in our public schools.

Mrs. M. F. Green is again at home after a most pleasant and profitable sojourn in the State of the cranky Senator Morgan—Alabama.

Call on S. D. Jackson for The Freeman, bibles, albums, excellent hair preparation or anything that you need.

THE SOCIAL MIRROR

Of Providence, R. I.—The Young Men's Social Club Give the First Entertainment

Regular correspondence of The Freeman.

There is an opinion that has spread abroad that Providence can only boast of her manufactories, and that the material that goes to make up the social life is decidedly lacking. To remedy this a club of eight young men was organized a short time ago to be known as the Providence Oriental Club. Their first appearance in society took place on last Wednesday evening in Blackstone hall. Amid the glare of gas jets and the stately forms of gallant young knights and fairy maidens the social elite of Providence turned out in force to witness the social event of the season.

The affair was significant for these reasons; first, because it was given by the young men of Providence who are in the future to bear the burdens of social intercourse, when the older ones have passed away; second, it gave a good idea of what the future of society in Providence was to be. The brilliancy of the affair has never been surpassed in the social annals of Providence, and the exclusiveness of the young men led to the assemblage of the most fashionable gathering that ever graced the floor of a Providence dance hall.

The debutantes were fifteen in number, and more brilliant young buds never appeared in a ball room. Miss Ella Conway was the fairest young bud and was very becomingly dressed in a cream tinted blue, satin trimmings and flounces.

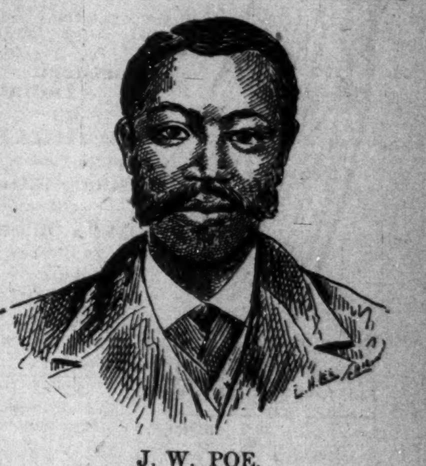
The grand march at 11:30 was led by Mr. Winfield Wickes and Miss Nellie Davis, followed by seventy-five couple. A more novel scene was never witnessed. The beautiful toilets of the ladies and the full dress of the gentlemen added to the grand spectacle. Supper was served at 12, after which the scribe of The Freeman, the only newspaper representative present, began to pen the toilettes of some of the ladies. Below we give a list: Mrs. James Benzard (belle), cream tinted silk, Brussels netting over watered ribbon trimmings; Mrs. Moses Thornton, blue plush and blue satin; Mrs. Augustus Talbert, black velvet and tinsel; Miss Lillian Gibson, black lace, pink trimmings; Miss Carrie Green, blue satin bodice, figured crape lisse skirt; Miss Emily Movins, blue satin, black lace netting over; Miss Carrie Helms, white nun's veiling, garnet plush; Miss Clemmie Lang, cream tinted cashmere; Mrs. Herbert Ballou, light brown satin; Mrs. Smith, red satin, black lace netting over; Miss Annie Lee, New Bedford, Mass., white albatross; Mrs. George Voyles, white lawn; Miss Lucy Banks, blue satin, figured tulle over; Mrs. Benjamin Greer, corn colored silk Spanish lace drapery; Mrs. Thomas Bowman, black satin; Mrs. Omar Shipworth, black silk lace drapery; Mrs. Morrii, creamtinted nun's veiling, blue satin trimmings; Mme. Jones (prima donna), blue satin, lace drapery; Miss Emily Heathna, white cashmere, lace drapery; Mrs. George Libnis, black silk and velvet; Mrs. Samuel Howard, black satin; Mrs. Ebenezer Williams, black satin; Mrs. Arthur Jones, black satin, lace over; Miss Annie Nichols, ashes of roses silk; Miss Clarence Freeman, black satin; Mrs. Lucy Gordon, black lace of black satin; Miss Lucy Anthony, blue silk, white lace over; Miss Sadie Williams, white albatross; Mrs. Jordan Brooks, pink silk and white tulle; Mrs. John Henson, black satin, Miss Jennie White, tinted nun's veiling, lavender trimmings.

The following were debutantes; Miss Ella Conway, (already given]; Miss Rebecca Howasd, white satin trimmed with Spanish lace; Miss Sarah Adams, white satin; Miss Hattie Pona, pink satin, lace over; Miss Minnie Dorsey, Nile green satin; Miss Annie Walker, yink nun's veiling; Miss Louisa Morris, blue satin, lace over; Miss Nellie Davis, white nun's veiling, red satin and drapery; Miss Etta Cohen, pink and cream tinted albatross; Miss Nellie Lianers, pink nun's veiling; Miss Carrie Wilson, and Miss Etta Bell, garnet velvet; Miss Mamie Tyler, white satin; Miss Maude Young; Miss Alice Prophet.

Among the gentlemen present were Messrs. Omar L. Shipworth, John Berry, Patent Johnson, Jordan Brooks, Augustns Talbott, Josiah Bowens, Mark Morris, R. Russell, Samuel Howard, S. J. Nichols, Wm. Heathman William Walker, William Wiliamr, Fred Conway. Lafayette Shambell, William Ward, Henry Howard, James Benzard, James Williams of Bristol, Alfred Drummond of New Bedford, William Pasells, George Libnis, Clarence Freeman, Winfield Wickes, Thomas Bowman, Fred Cowen, George Parkenson, Benjamin Lightfoot the dramatic editor of The Freeman, and many others.

Carriages were ordered at 2:30, and the statement was proved that there is society in Providence. The officers and members of the club are: President, Richmond Talbot; Vice President, A. B. Morris; Secretary, L. H. Howard; E. T. Davis, Treasurer; E. G. Wickes, W. Heathman, W. Burch, Fred Harris. Winfield Wickes, prompter. "Longa vita" to the Orientals.

F. H. Butler.



J. W. POE,
of Lenox Castle, N. C.

THE NEGRO IN WISCONSIN.

Fonddu Lac Special.

Specially Written for The Freeman.

This city has a flourishing colored population numbering 350. Among them are some of our most thrifty citizens and prosperous business men. Peter Johnson, a colored man, is one of the oldest residents of this county, being born here about forty years ago. He has grown and thrived with our city from its infancy and has by his industry amassed a handsome fortune. He has just completed a handsome residence costing about $2,500.

Rev. Daniel Brown, a Mississippian by birth and a slave in antebellum days is an honored citizen of this place. He graduated at the Fonddu Lac high school with honor, and afterward studied for the ministry. Later he became pastor of the colored peoples church and mainly through his energy his flock were enabled to erect a magnificent church, Zion Tabernacle. This church occupies a handsome site, and has a large attendance.

Our colored people are well represented in musical circles. Miss Claud Jamison as a soprano and John Patterson as tenor singers have no equals here.

In our next letter we shall have more to say about our people.

Since the introduction of The Freeman by its agent it has become very popular and is destined to have a large circulation here.

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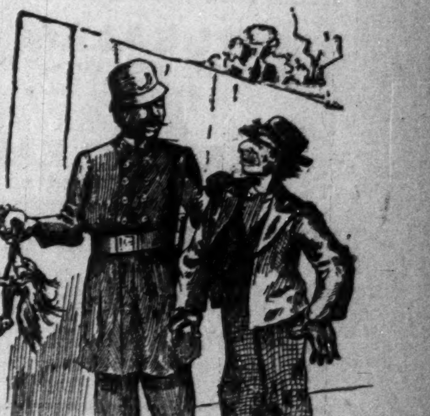

POSSESSION.

Say do I go to jail?
Officer: Yes sir that's where you go.
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Hartford ....ar	9 45 "	1 57 "	5 50 "
Montpelier ...... "	10 05 "	2 15 "	6 08 "
Bluffton .... "	10 36 "	2 48 "	6 38 "
Fort Wayne ..... "	11 35 "	2 45 "	7 49 "
	SOUTH.		
Fort Wayne .Lv	* 6 00am	†10 25am	* 6 05p m
Bluffton ....ar	6 58 "	11 21 "	7 07 "
Montpelier ...... "	7 38 "	11 52 "	7 40 "
Hartford .... "	7 48 "	12 10pm	7 58 "
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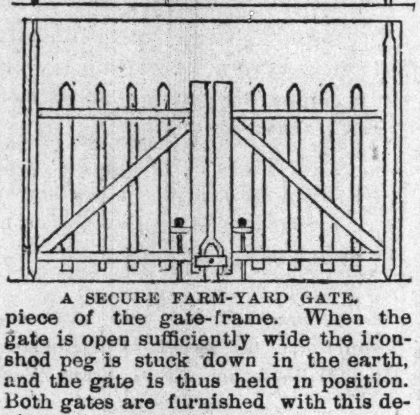
FACTS FOR FARMERS.

Seasonable Suggestions and Useful Hints for Agriculturists.

A Cheap and Durable Farm Gate—Selecting Corn for Seed—Temperature of Cream for Winter Churning—Undrawn Poultry for the Market.

A Convenient Farm-Yard Gate.

The illustration, a sketch of which was sent us by J. W. Graham, N. C., is a simple double gate frame, made to open either way, and closed in the following manner: Midway between the gates is a short post firmly driven in the ground, or mortised into the ground sill, on both sides of which is a large "button," as shown in engraving. These "buttons" are fastened to the post by a small iron bolt with head and nut and washers, and turn with difficulty. When the gate is to be opened either way, turn the "button" vertical on the side toward which the gate is to be opened, and both gates are at once free to open that way only. Near the lower and outer corner of each gate is a contrivance for keeping the gate in position after it is opened, which may be used to help keep it firm when closed. It consists of a small piece of timber as broad as the gate-frame and about an inch and a half in thickness, through which is an auger-hole; and in this is the cylindrical piece, which should be pointed on its lower end. It then passes through an auger-hole in the lower horizontal piece of the gate-frame. When the gate is open sufficiently wide the iron-shod peg is stuck down in the earth, and the gate is thus held in position. Both gates are furnished with this device.



A SECURE FARM-YARD GATE.

The Whole Ear For Seed.

Several years ago I saw a statement in a seed catalogue recommending the planting of the whole ear, rather than to shell off the tip and butt kernels, and then using the remainder for seed.

The old plan or at least the one I had always been accustomed to, was to go to the corn crab in the spring when the time for planting corn came and pick out the best ears, and shell off the tip and butt kernels and the rest was used for seed There was no particular reason I know of for doing this, except custom. After seeing this statement I made a careful trial, planting several rows of corn, part of seed used was the tip kernels, part the butt kernels and the rest was from the middle of the ears. Considerable care was taken in the selection of the kernels, so as to get kernels from the extreme ends, and from as near the middle as possible. The soil was well prepared in a good tilth, by plowing and harrowing, and the rows marked off three and a half feet each way, and the seed carefully planted and covered. All reasonable care was taken to have the soil as nearly alike all over as possible. The seed was all planted the same day, and cultivated together, harrowing twice and cultivating four times. The yield was good, the only difference of any consequence was in the time of ripening. That part planted with the kernels from the tip of the ears, ripened several days earlier than the stalks that grew from the but kernels. Each lot was carefully weighed with the grain and the fodder, and the ears and nubbins counted, the difference was small; so much so that it satisfied me that there was no necessity for discarding the tip or butt grains for seed if they were sound.

Churning in the Winter.

Temperature is the most important element in dairy work, but unfortunately it is almost wholly ignored. A thermometer is rarely seen in an ordinary dairy, and as far as the temperature is concerned everything goes by guess-work. It is quite obvious that if a small change in temperature is injurious, the winter season calls for more than usual attention in this respect. One degree of temperature makes all the difference between water and ice, and changes a fluid into a solid substance. If so, how important a matter it must be in the management of milk and cream and the making of butter. It is in the winter that most of the trouble in butter making is met with, and these troubles may all be referred to injurious changes in the temperature. With good, clean milk, from healthy cows to start with, one may secure the best quality of butter every time in the same time, if the proper attention is given to the temperature—always providing of course, that the milk and cream are kept in pure air and are not subjected to injurious influences which might spoil the flavor of the butter. The normal temperature for setting milk in open shallow pans or the earthen pots that are sometimes used, is 60 to 62°. At this temperature the cream will all rise in 36 hours and the milk will remain sweet if the air is pure. At the same temperature the cream will become ripe for the churn, that is, it will acquire the exact degree of sourness needed for the best churning in 36 hours; if the three skimmings are put in one jar and are gently stirred when the fresh cream is added. This will give 12 hours for the cream to remain after the last skimming is added. It is then just right for making the very best quality and the largest quantity of butter.

Undrawn Poultry.

One evidence of the advancement of the world is the vigorous protest against undrawn poultry. So intense is the feeling that many of the market men in the large cities refuse to handle poultry at any price unless drawn. Here is one reform that poultry breeders for market might have reaped long ago, had they inaugurated it instead of allowing a disgusted public to find fault.

No poultry breeder ever made a dollar by marketing undrawn poultry. For every cent gained on the additional weight of the fowl in such a condition, two were lost by reason of the refusal of the dealer to buy more of the same producer because so many spoiled on his hands. Any competent housekeeper will tell us that an undrawn fowl is not fit to eat if left in that condition two hours after being killed.

Phosphate For Poultry

The advice to give bones to hens to make them lay has been improved by a farmer who accidentally learned that commercial phosphate answers the same purpose. He spilled some with seed wheat last September, and gathering it up mixed with soil gave this to his hens. Rather to his surprise the pieces of phosphate were eaten as readily as the grain, and about the same time his hens began laying as they had not done before. Not all of the commercial phosphate sold now is made from bones. This incident, which a Tribune correspondent furnishes, indicates that the rock phosphate may serve a good purpose for hen feed, as we know it does for crop food.

Sweet Cheese.

Put on a large kettle half full of fresh buttermilk, let it just come to a boil, then add as much sweet milk as there is buttermilk, stir it just enough to mix and let it again come to a boil; take immediately off, strain through linen or sieve, after it has drained work the curd while still quite warm with the hand and fingers about ten minutes; add three tablespoonfuls of butter, a little salt; make into balls and it is ready for use.

Some Selected Recipes.

RAISED CAKE.—Two cups sugar, two cups bread dough, three-fourths cup butter, one cup raisins, one egg, half-teaspoonful soda, nutmeg, cinnamon. Add more flour if the dough is too thin.

LEMON PIE.—One lemon, one cup sugar, three eggs, one cup water, half-tablespoonful cornstarch, one tablespoonful flour. Cook over a kettle. Bake crust separate. Frost with the whites of the eggs.

SPICED MOLASSES CAKE.—One cup sugar, half-cup butter, stir well together; three eggs, one cup molasses, one cup sour cream, one teaspoonful soda, one teaspoonful cloves, nutmeg and cinnamon, 2½ cups flour.

CORN MEAL GEMS.—One cup granulated meal, two teaspoonfuls flour, two teaspoonfuls sugar, one heaping teaspoonful baking powder, one egg and sweet milk enough to make a thin batter; bake in gem tins in a well heated oven.

CREAM CAKE.—Five eggs, one pint sour cream, one cup of sweet milk, one cup of butter, four cups of sugar, two teaspoonfuls of soda, four of cream of tartar, flour to make a stiff batter. This makes a very large delicious cake; bake forty minutes.

Mother and Son.

My boy came back to me to-day
I had not seen for years.
The child who, when he went away,
I kissed in prayerful tears.

But, oh, the changes time has wrought;
My tender boy is dead.
For unto me the years have brought
A stalwart man instead,

A great, strong man with bearded face
And slightly furrowed brow,
Whose soft "mamma" has given place
To deep-voiced "mother" now.

And so the child I watched above
I nevermore shall see.
The life I shielded with my love
Shall guard and shelter me.

Why 1900 Is Not a Leap Year.

The following explanation will show you why the leap year 1900 will not be counted among leap years: The year is 365 days 5 hours and 48 minutes long; 11 minutes are taken every year to make the year 365¼ days long, and every fourth year we have an extra day. This was Julius Cæsar's arrangement. You may ask: "Where do these 11 minutes come from?" They come from the future, and are paid by omitting leap year every 100 years. But if leap year is omitted regularly every 100 years, in the course of 400 years it is found that the 11 minutes taken each year will not only have been paid back, but that a whole day will have been given up. So Pope Gregory XIII., who improved on Cæsar's calendar in 1582, decreed that every centurial year divisible by four should be a leap year after all. So we borrow 11 minutes each year, more than paying our borrowings back by omitting three leap years in three centurial years, and square matters by having a leap year in the fourth centurial year. Pope Gregory's arrangement is so exact and the borrowing and paying back balanced so nicely that we borrow more than we pay back to the extent of only one day in 3,866 years.

Easy Enough When He Didn't Try.

Driving over the hills of Western Jersey, a reporter stopped at a lonely little cabin, in front of which an old man was chopping wood, and inquired the distance to Anthony. The lank and aged citizen straightened up and attempted to reply. He got as far as "T-t-t-t-ttt," when his face grew red and his grimaces became distressing. He stopped, took a full breath, and tried again with no better success. He was thoroughly mad now, and his distortions were really suggestive of an attack of apoplexy. The old fellow suddenly gave it up, and broke out without any difficulty: "Dem ye, drive on and ye'll git there afore I can tell ye." The reporter drove on.

A Matter of Taste.

"If thar's anything I do just natchelly deespise its one o' these nasty seegars," said an Arkansas woman of delicate sensibilities. "The smell of one of 'em will turn my stommick quicker'n anything I know of; but you take a right good pipe now, one that's been smoked a year or two 'till it's well seasoned, an' I tell ye it's pleasant an' wholesome to smell, but I don't want no seegars smoked 'round me."

A TEXAN ABROAD.

A Literary Genius Does Up Three Countries in One Short Lesson.

In Imitation of the "Dodge Club" He Dodges the Waiters and the Beggars, but Pays His Way—Impressions of a Flying Trip.

Special Foreign Correspondence.

Abroad alone. Two ominous words those. Either is sufficient to frighten a poor timorous soul back into its shell. But to this snail the trip was a necessity. Some people you know, can only learn by a sort of absorption. Now I might have read for a dozen years closely, of the history, manners and customs of the peoples of Scotland, England France Switzerland and Italy, and I should not have gained the practical and accurate information about them that this short tramp has given me. Then you know some folks need broadening. Well, such a trip as this is a wonderful broadener. He who resists the influences of travel in foreign land and is still narrow, uncharitable, selfish and proud has about exhausted the means of reclamation. The following conversation occurred in a railroad hotel at Genoa, between a Texas traveler and a German gentleman.

The Texan rushes in with his luggage, sits down to a table and calls for his supper. The German was at the same table.

"Do you speak German?" in that language.

"No sir. Do you speak English."

"Yes; but you looked like a German."

"You are quite complimentary. I am an American."

"Travel you alone?"

"Entirely alone."

"Do you speak French?"

"So very little that I rarely attempt it."

"How do you make yourself understood then?"

"Well, I get along somehow."

"Do not the confusions of the railway stations disconcert you?"

"Not in the least. I bought all my tickets in London. These I present at an office window, saying not a word. They are stamped, and I follow the crowd. The master at the gate punches my ticket, points to my train, and I go and get in. I have time tables of all the roads I expect to pass over, and only go to the depot in time for every train. I eschew the assistance so often urged upon me by the army of boys, waiters and porters. I carry my own baggage, black my own shoes, help myself, wait on myself, and give no gratuities."

"Do you mean to say that you can travel without giving tips to waiters, chambermaids and porters?"

"Yes sir, that is precisely what I mean. I pay for everything I get, for every service rendered, but not one cent ever for nothing. I pass the open palms as if they were not there. I am quick to recognize an obligation and to discharge it, but if I had the whole world against me I intend to fight against this paying something for nothing. What's the use of having a ten year old boy to carry a man's valise, when the man is the stronger, and would be better off for the exercise, unless indeed he does it out of charity for the boy, which is placing the matter on wholly a different footing. If a man wants to give employment to the boy let him do it and pay for it. But I do not feel myself able to go through the world giving employment to the people I meet. I consider it more in accord with my feeling of independence to wait on myself. I despise this waiting and serving business anyhow."

"Well! You surprise me. It is refreshing to find such independence. It could only be found in an American."

The Texas traveler having finished his supper and paid for it without giving the grinning expectant waiter one centime, he lifted his hat to his German companion and passed out. A hundred proffers for assistance to carry his valise, his umbrella, his overcoat, to show him the way and to interpret for him were all passed unheeded to the great disgust of the troop of idle beggars who loitered around the station when they should have been in some factory or on some farm.

SCOTLAND

is superb. What lovely lakes, what lofty mountains, what limpid rivers, what peculiar people! Scott has immortalized Scotland, and Scotland has immortalized Scott. The great poet and novelist saw the natural beauties of the country and took inspiration therefrom. He saw the peculiar simplicity of Highland character, heard their legendary lore and resolved to combine the whole, the stories, the scenery, the people, and weave them into verse.

Most happily has he succeeded. His first novel "Waverly" was laid in the Highlands of Scotland. It was my good fortune to view the same grand scenery described in that charming tale. Then "The Abbott" "The Monastery," "The Heart of Midlothian" and other of his Waverly Series, all had their rise in actual occurrances, or in legends generally believed to be true, and the typograph of the country is beautifully and accurately described. His poems partake even more of description of real scenery, and relation in rhyme of real facts. "His Lay of the Last Minstrel," with its heart quivering around that most entrancingly beautiful of all ruins, Melrose Abbey. "The Lady of the Lake" with its warp, a true tale, and its woof a lovely description of the wildest and most romantically beautiful place mine eyes ever beheld the Vrossachs and Loch Katrine. All these stories and verses, told in that fascinating style that Sir Walter knew so well how to use, renders these natural beauties of such world-wide fame that thousands of travelers flock every year to behold them.

ENGLAND IS ENEREGETIC.

Girted in by the triumphant seas, with no room on her island for expansion, she seems determined to use what space she has to the best possible advantage. Her soil is valuable, every inch. It seems to be underlaid with coal all through. Her rocks are full of iron, her soil full of fertility and her people full of vim. So the whole country is dotted over with cities, towns factories and farms.

London is a world within itself. Nearly five millions of people in this one city alone. Still it grows in every direction—up, down and all around. The houses are builded higher, because space of earth is such an item. No room above ground for travel. Every street, alley and sidewalk is jammed with people every hour of every day. So they burrowed under the city and constructed their wonderful metropolitan under-ground railway. I have seen three railways one directly under the other, and still another under those two, under the city with its massive buildings, and under the river Thames with its waters alive with shipping. A stranger stood in sheer amazement, wondering where all these people had come from, and where they were going and when would they all get by. A policeman, gigantic of stature and stern of demeanor, stands at each street crossing to prevent a blockade and keep the mass moving. If two ladies were to stop on the street to talk about the latest styles, in ten minutes the wheels of commerce, involving millions of pounds, would be stopped. Woe be to the dilatory dog that stops to smell noses with a doggish friend. Both would be run over in two minutes.

FRANCE IS FAMOUS.

Poesy, painting, rebellion, revolution, fashion, folly, politeness and politics, all have their cradle and their grave in France.

Paris! There is but one Paris, she sits on the banks of the Seine, with her princely palaces, her broad boulevards, her stately statues, choice churches and priceless paintings, a very queen of regal grandeur. Her houses are gems of architectural skill and beauty.

Her streets are smooth and clean, and white and wide, fringed with flowers, shaded with trees trained to uniformity, and ornamented at almost every crossing with some beautiful statue fountain. The people are so very polite it is difficult to concieve that they ever quarrel or fight. I think if a Frenchman wanted to knock a man down, he would first doff his hat, make him a polite bow, beg his pardon, and then hit him, lift his hat and bow again and leave. Even the waiters at the hotels were so very polite that a Texas traveler felt ill at ease because of his inferiority to those servants. The boot black was as polite as the parlor maid, who in turn was more polite than her mistress.

Accost a man on the streets and ask him the way to anywhere, and though he might not understand one word said, he would listen with attentive ear and bent head until your speech was ended, then he would bow, spread out his hands apologetically as if distressingly regretful that he could not serve you, ask you if you could talk French, offer to go with you to hunt an interpreter, or go with you several squares and put you in the hands of a *Gens d'armes* who would be instructed to attend to your wants, lift his hat gracefully and bid you adieu. In very truth it was beautiful to witness such studied politeness, but a little burdensome to be the object of it.

A. J. HOLT.

He Thinks There's Millions in It.

It isn't often that a newspaper reporter is approached by those who have a dead sure thing on a fortune and given an opportunity to literally "waller in wealth," but such an opening came to a member of The Free Press city staff a few days ago. It was a young man from Corunna who had the scheme and, regarding the world as his oyster, he was intent upon opening it without unnecessary delay.

"Do you want to make more money in one day than you are now making in a month?" he asked the reporter.

The reporter said, strictly in confidence and not for publication, that he did.

"Well, you can do it. Now, here is my scheme, and I'll let you in, because you're just the sort of a man I want in this thing. Here is a stick of Dr. Windgall's medicated candy—six sticks to the pound—warranted to cure coughs, colds, influenza, bronchitis, laringitis, tonsilitis and all troubles of the thorax, borax, and things of that sort. That's your racket, and you'll have to study up so you can jingle it off and never slip a cog. But this candy is all right as candy, the medication being extra. It costs us thirteen cents a pound and we sell it for thirty, or five cents a stick, with the chances of drawing gold or silver money, every seventh or eighth package containing a $5 gold piece or ten silver dimes. Now our plan is to hire a vacant store in some town wherever we go, engage a brass band and get a crowd. You've no idea how they crowd around a brass band in a country town."

"But how can we afford to give away a $5 gold piece every seven or eight sales and pay rent and pay the band?" asked the reporter.

"I'm coming to that. When the band has finished its first piece you get up behind the counter and begin to warble your little warb, and sell the stuff."

"Oh, yes; I sell the stuff. And you—what do you do!"

"Why, I'm the young farmer that finds a gold piece in every package he buys, see?"

Why Two Ears Are Necessary.

Sound travels by waves radiating from a central point of disturbance just as waves radiate when a stone is dropped into still water. So far as the hearing of each individual is concerned these waves move in a direct line from the cause of the sound to his ear, the impact being greatest in the ear that is nearest the source. This being the case a person who has totally lost the sense of hearing in one ear, although he may imagine that the defect is of but little consequence, can not locate the direction of a sound to save his life, even when the center of disturbance is quite close to him. Blind persons learn to estimate distances in a surprisingly brief period after losing their sight, but experts on diseases of the ear say that persons wholly deaf in one ear can never learn to estimate the direction of a sound.

THE OLD ENEMY.

It is known as a painful inflammation affecting the muscles and joints of the human body, the symptoms of which are swelling of the joints, acute pains and aches. St. Jacobs Oil cures promptly and permanently this enemy which is:

RHEUMATISM.

Sandyville, Ohio, June 18, 1888.

Was taken with rheumatism in 1861; suffered at times ever since and used crutches. St. Jacobs Oil relieved me about two years ago. GEO. L. NIXON.

AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore, Md.

HOW to CURE CATARRH. A circular describing a new and non irritating home treatment that will cure Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Hay Fever Throat Affections, Bronchitis, and Consumption in its incipient stage, will be sent any one thus affected, by addressing D. YINGLING, M. D., Huntington, Ind.

SCOTT'S EMULSION

Of Pure Cod Liver Oil and HYPOPHOSPHITES of Lime and Soda

is endorsed and prescribed by leading physicians because both the *Cod Liver Oil* and *Hypophosphites* are the recognized agents in the cure of *Consumption*. It is as palatable as milk.

Scott's Emulsion *is a perfect Emulsion. It is a wonderful Flesh Producer. It is the Best Remedy* for CONSUMPTION, Scrofula, Bronchitis, Wasting Diseases, Chronic Coughs and Colds. Ask for Scott's Emulsion and take no other.

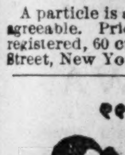
THE BEST REMEDY FOR CHILDREN SUFFERING FROM Cold in Head, SNUFFLES OR CATARRH

CATARRH

THE CURE FOR
CATARRH
COLD IN HEAD
HAY FEVER
DEAFNESS
HEADACHE
ELY'S
CREAM
BALM
TRADE MARK
50c

HAY-FEVER

A particle is applied into each nostril and is agreeable. Price 50 cents at Druggists; by mail, registered, 60 cts. ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren Street, New York.



"MOTHERS' FRIEND"

MAKES CHILD BIRTH EASY SHORTENS LABOR LESSENS PAIN DIMINISHES DANGER TO LIFE OF MOTHER AND CHILD

BOOK TO "MOTHERS" MAILED FREE

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO. ATLANTA GA

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Walter Buhl & Co

MANUFACTURERS OF

FURS!

WE ARE THE LARGEST IMPORTERS OF

SEAL SKINS

in the country, and make a specialty of selling

SEAL JACKETS

SACQUES & NEWMARKETS

&c., &c. Ask your merchant for them.

WALTER BUHL & CO.
DETROIT, MICH.

SYKE'S Sure Cure.

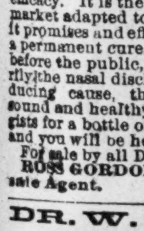
THE GREAT REMEDY FOR

CATARRH

The large number of certificates received of the virtues of this preparation in the treatment of this unpleasant disease, abundantly attest its efficacy. It is the only medicine now on the market adapted to Catarrh, that performs what it promises and effects not only speedy relief but a permanent cure. Unlike many nostrums now before the public, it does not dry up temporarily the nasal discharges, but eradicates the producing cause, thus leaving the system in a sound and healthy condition. Ask your druggists for a bottle of Sykes' Sure Cure for Catarrh and you will be healed of the malady.

For sale by all Druggists.
ROSS GORDON, Lafayette, Ind, Wholesale Agent.

DR. W. H. SARBER



Gives special attention to all delicate diseases of both sexs. Regulating remedies furnished. Cancers cures guaranteed without the knife Rupture, no cure no pay, and no pay until cured. Piles. Rectal Troubles successfully treated, and cure guaranteed. For the successful treatment of any other ills not mentioned call on or address, DR. SARBER, 96½ South Illinois Street Indianapolis, Ind.

All letters containing 2c stamp promptly answered and medicines sent to order.

A SOLID GOLD RING WITH A GENUINE Diamond Setting for $3. On receipt of $3 we will send a Solid Gold Ring with a Genuine Diamond Setting and one Mammoth Catalogue (this is not an Alaska, California or quartz stone, but a Genuine Diamond, which is guaranteed by Lapp & Flersham, wholesale jewelers of this city); or, on receipt of 50 cts., we will send the Ring C. O. D. for examination. Send size of ring wanted and money by P. O. order, express, or draft to REED & ANSON, 153 LaSalle St., Chicago, Ill.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D.C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U. S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war, 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

LADIES' Eng. Tansy Pills. Safe, prompt, effectual. Try the original and only genuine the Woman's Salvation. Cir. and sworn testimony 4cts. Pkg by mail $1.04. Warranted. DR. EATON Box 5257, BOSTON, MASS.

TELEGRAPHY. We guarantee a good paying position to every graduate. American School of Telegraphy, Madison, Wis.

MADE TO BE LOOKED AT.

Herein We are Told How Mirrors are Manufactured.

A Long and Tedious Process Requiring Great Skill—Experts Generally Furnished by France—Beveling, Polishing and Silvering a Plate of Glass.

If all the people who buy beveled mirrors knew what an enormous amount of grinding toil it takes to trim off and polish those glossy edges they would not wonder that the beveled plates are so much more costly than the plain. A plate of glass, to be beveled, has to pass through the hands of eight or ten experienced workmen. Ordinarily it occupies the time of each of them for half an hour or more. The fancy shaped plates require even a longer time. The silvering process by which the glasses are prepared as mirrors adds four or five more workmen to the list. The old mercury process of making mirrors has almost entirely gone out of date. However, the silvering method is hardly perfected as yet.

The big mirror factories employ, as a rule, about 125 men and boys in each. The men are mostly Frenchmen, who learned the business in the big glass factories of France. Most of them educate their sons to the same trade, and make it almost a French monopoly. Most of the plate glass, if indeed not all, that is made into mirrors in this country is imported from France. The American glass is but little used for fine work, for generally it will not take necessary polish.

The first operation in beveling a plate of glass is one that is known as "roughing," and is done by workmen called "roughers." This is done by grinding the plate with the aid of sand and water on a rapidly revolving iron plate. Great skill is necessary to make the bevel the same width on the four sides of a piece of glass and to keep the line straight on each separate side. The small sized plates are easily handled but the large ones are placed on a big table and moved over the iron grinder as a saw log is shoved back and fourth when being sawed. Nearly the whole process of beveling, roughing, smoothing, polishing, etc., is carried on with revolving wheels.

The "emeriers" are the next after the "roughers" in the work. They do the first of the smoothing and even up any little defects that may have been unnoticed by the others. They do their grinding on a flat iron wheel, but they use a very fine emery powder instead of sand.

Polishing is the next thing in order after the smoothing has been finished. This in done on what is called a "white wheel," though why it should have that name is hard to explain, for it is as black and dirty as the rest. Pumice stone is used with this wheel to induce a high polish, and it is usually supplied by a little French boy, whose business seems to be to keep everything as wet and sloppy as possible. The next work in the polishing process is done on a felt wheel and with the aid of a French powder-like arrangement known as "rouge." This rouge is a soft, floury sort of substance, and brings a very bright, shiny polish.

After the bevel has been cut, smoothed and polished, another set of workmen go to work at polishing the surface. The rear surface requires a very high polish that it may receive silver solution. The slightest defect would be noticeable in the reflection and would make the glass practically worthless as a mirror. The glass on passing from the beveling rooms goes to an examiner, whose sharp eye detects many a little blemish that would not be noticed by any one untrained in the business. He marks each defect with a soap line and sets some of his assistants at work to wipe it out. The surfaces are polished both on felt wheels and with blocks of the same material. Sometimes the plate contains a deep scratch that cannot be removed in the ordinary way. It is then necessary to make what the polishers call a "ducie." This requires a piece of glass, some wet sand and rouge and a great deal of muscle. The polish has to be removed, the scratch ground out and then the plate is rubbed out and then the scratch is rubbed back to its original smoothness and polish. If the "ducie" is not well made it leaves a hollow on the plate which can be easily noticed when the silver is put on the back.

When the glass has passed the inspection of the examiner it is sent into the silvering rooms. Here it is thoroughly washed and scrubbed with a fine brush, and then laid out on one of the big iron tables that make the place look like a billiard room. These tables are warmed by steam, which also aids in drying the glass. Then the silver solution is passed over them. It runs over the surface evenly in every direction, and stops abruptly at the edges, where it is as thick as in the center. The solution is poured out of a big earthern pitcher, and looks more like water than like anything else. The plates are left on the iron tables till the silver "forms," and then all the foreign matter is run off by tipping the plate up on edge. The silver becomes of a dark color in the forming, and when it is thoroughly dried it is painted to preserve its smooth surface. Before the silver hardens it is moved into a room so carefully ceiled and battened as to exclude all particles of flying dust. The room is kept closed constantly till the hardening takes place, for during that time the silver surface is extremely sensitive. The least jar or speck of dust, or even the breath of a person talking above it, would cause a blemish that would injure the glass. The plates are usually left in this room over night and then painted, when they are ready for use.

But He Won't Go.

A publication interested in colonizing the blacks of America in Liberia says that no resident of that country ever has a cold, sore throat, chillblains or rheumatism. This is a big advantage over the United States, but no inducement for the colored man to leave. The Liberian watermelon never grows larger than a quart bowl and is as tasteless as a pumpkin.

A STRANGE LAND.

Features of Australia — Flowers Without Odor—No Shade.

Australia is a country in which nature has established conditions unknown elsewhere, says the Boston Journal, and where civilization must adapt itself to surroundings which it finds novel and strange. It is a country full of absurdities in animal, vegetable, and human life. Its native race, in point of intelligence and development of resources, is far below even the cave-dwellers and the people of the stone age of Europe. Its animals perpetuate types which disappeared from every other part of the globe some millions of years ago. Its trees and plants are representative of species found elsewhere only in chalk and coal measures.

Hardly anything here has the character and quality of its relations in other lands. Although the trees and flowers are chiefly those of the temperate zone, the birds are, for the most part, of the tropics, and flash the gorgeous colors of the parrot and the cockatoo through the dull foliage of sadtoned eucalyptus. The birds have no song, and such notes as they possess seem like wierd echoes from a period when reptiles were assuming wings and filling the treetops with a strange jargon, before heard only in the swamps and fens. The flowers have no scent, while the leaves of every tree are full of odor. The trees cast no shade, since every leaf is set at edge against the sun, and shed, not their leaves, but their bark, which stripping off in long scales, expose the naked wood beneath, and adds to the ghostly effect which the forest already holds in the pallid hues of its foliage. The contour of the country is of one that is but newly risen from the waves. Its thousands and thousands of square miles, level as a table and set with no other growth than the gray eucalyptus, looks like the uplifted bed of some great sea and is as monotonous as the unrelieved expanse itself. Here and there are low hills, which show in their sides and in the country about them the evidences of ancient lava flows. Elsewhere are piled up masses of bowlders, which show the long-ago courses of glaciers over the face of the land. Everything seems prehistoric, hoary with age, and forgotten. To the traveler from other lands an impression comes that he is visiting a country which had ceased in its development long years ago.

Health Hints.

Don't contradict your wife. Don't tell a man he is a stranger to the truth because he happens to be smaller than yourself. Errors of this kind have been known to be disastrous. Never go to bed with cold or damp feet. Leave them beside the kitchen fire, where they will be handy to put on in the morning. It is bad to lean your back against anything cold, particularly when it is an icy pavement, upon which your vertebral arrangement has caromed with a jolt that shakes the buttons off your coat. Always eat your breakfast before beginning your journey. If you haven't any breakfast, don't journey. After violent exercise—like putting up the stove or nailing down carpets—never ride around town in an open carriage. It is better to walk. It is also cheaper. When hoarse speak as little as possible. If you are not hoarse, it won't do you any harm to keep your mouth shut, too. Don't light the fire with kerosene. Let the hired girl do it. She hasn't any wife and children. You have. Don't roam around the house in your bare feet at the dead of night trying to pick up stray tacks. Men have been known to dislocate their jaw through this bad practice. When you see a man put the lighted end of a cigar in his mouth, don't ask him if it is hot enough. Serious injury has often resulted from this habit.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

With Head to the North.

The superstitious belief that human beings should sleep with their heads toward the north is now believed to be based upon a scientific principle. The French academy of sciences has made experiments upon the body of a guillotined man, which go to prove that each human body is in itself an electric battery, one electrode being represented by the head and the other by the feet. The body of the subject upon which experiments were made was taken immediately after death and placed on a pivot free to move in any direction. After some vaciliation the head portion turned toward the north, the pivot-board then remaining stationary. One of the professors turned it half way around, but it soon regained a position with the head-piece to the north, and the same results were repeatedly obtained until organic movement ceased.—St. Louis Republic.

American Quinine.

Adolph Sutro is trying the experiment of raising cinchona trees at his grounds above the Cliff house. It is from the bark of about a dozen varieties of this tree that quinine is extracted, and if they will thrive in this climate the trees will become very valuable. Moreover, the cinchona is a very showy tree and highly ornamental, some of them growing to a height of eighty feet. The enormous medicinal consumption of the bark of the cinchona has caused the tree to be extensively cultivated in India and Java. It grows in high altitudes in New Grenda, Ecuador, Peru, and Bolivia, where there is a great deal of moisture. It has been tried with success in Australia and Mr. Sutro thinks some of the varieties will grow here, where there is a moisture in the atmosphere all the year round.—San Francisco Examiner.

About Rats.

Perhaps you think that a rat is a repulsive animal, and unworthy of notice. You are mistaken. A rat is easily tamed and very intelligent and playful, much more so than its natural enemy, the cat. The reason they are detested is because they are so numerous and have such great appetites. If they were scarce, people would hunt for them and train them for pets.—Ex.

An Unexpected Phenomenon.

Time.

Corinna (to her little brother who insists on "staying up," to the great annoyance of both herself and Mr. Wilkins)—"Freddy don't you think you had better go to bed now?"

Freddy—"No; I want to see Mr. Wilkins explode before I go."

Mr. Wilkins—"Good gracious! what can the child mean?"

Freddy—"I heard Corinna tell mama that you were about ready to pop.'"

Tourists,

Whether on pleasure bent or business, should take on every trip a bottle of Syrup of Figs, as it acts most pleasantly and effectually on the kidneys, liver, and bowels, preventing fevers, headaches, and other forms of sickness. For sale in 50c and $1 bottles by all leading druggists.

"When I went to California in 1849," says millionaire Huntington, "I was accompanied by a party of young fellows from my native State, Connecticut, and when we reached Sacramento the first thing they did was to go to the hotel and spend $4 apiece for dinner. My dinner cost me less than a sixteenth of that sum. It was always my rule to live within my income. Any young man who does that will get along."

Hateful Blood Relations.

Hateful kindred are those sprung from the parent stem—malaria. They are chills and fever, bilious remittent fever, dumb ague and ague cake. These foes to bodily peace are all blood relations, as there is no doubt that these endemic complaints are produced by contamination of the blood by the miasma existent in both air and water in malarious regions. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters expels from the blood the virus with which miasma infects, but it does more than this, it neutralizes the atmospheric and aqueous poison and its germs before they have permanently fructified in the system, and thus effectually protects against it the fierce inroads of this diabolic brotherhood of diseases. Thus it is not only a remedy, but also a preventive, prompt in relieving, lasting in effect, perfectly efficient. Nervousness, biliousness, dyspepsia and kidney trouble also succumb to it.

The proprietor of a gambling house should never abuse his betters.—Texas Siftings.

How's This!

We offer One Hundred Dollars Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Props., Toledo, O.

We, the undersigned have known F. J. Cheney for the last fifteen years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

Toledo, Ohio.

E. H. Van Heesen, Cashier Toledo National Bank, Toledo, Ohio.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Price 75c per bottle. Sold by all Druggists.

It is a very strongminded man who can have a bad cold and not have the influenza.

"Why need it be?" we say, and sigh,
When loving mothers fade and die,
And leave the little ones whose feet
They hoped to guide in pathways sweet,

It need NOT be in many cases. All about us women are dying daily whose lives might have been saved. It seems to be a widespread opinion that when a woman is slowly fading away with the diseases which grow out of female weaknesses and irregularities that there is no help for her. She is doomed to death. But this is not true. Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is constantly restoring women afflicted with diseases of this class to health and happiness. It is the only medicine for these ailments, sold by druggists, under a positive guarantee from the manufacturers of its giving satisfaction in every case, or money paid for it will be refunded.

Dr. Pierce's Pellets, the original and only genuine Little Liver Pills; 25 cents a vial; one a dose.

When the sun comes out these days, the daughters are certain to follow.—Pittsburg Chronicle.

The Remedy for the Influenza.

A remedy recommended for patients afflicted with the influenza is Kemp's Balsam, the specific for coughs and colds, which is especially adapted to diseases of the throat and lungs. Do not wait for the first symptoms of the disease before securing the remedy, but get a bottle and keep it on hand for use the moment it is needed. If neglected the influenza has a tendency to bring on pneumonia. All druggists sell the Balsam.

The unpopular minister is apt to feel as if wrecked on lone barren aisles.—Detroit Free Press.

Only One Bottle.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., August 28, 1889.

Rheumatic Syrup Co., Jackson, Mich.:

GENTLEMEN: Having suffered severely for some time with rheumatism, so that I was unable to work, Messrs. Dreier & Bro. recommended Hibbard's Rheumatic Syrup. After taking *one* bottle I was entirely cured. I have recommended your remedies frequently to my friends with like results.

L. C. ZOLLINGER.

Ask your druggist for it.

We have personal knowledge that the above statement is correct.

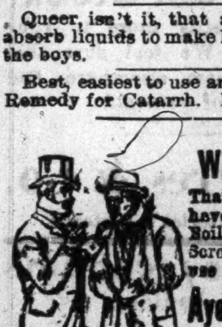
DREIER & BRO., Druggists.

Hibbard's Rheumatic and Liver Pills.

These Pills are scientifically compounded, uniform in action. No griping pain so commonly following the use of pills. They are adapted to both adults and children with perfect safety. We guarantee they have no equal in the cure of *Sick Headache*, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness; and, as an appetizer, they excel any other preparation.

Queer, isn't it, that a politician should absorb liquids to make himself solid whit the boys.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.



When You Know

That scores of people have been cured of Boils, Carbuncles, and Scrofulous Sores by the use of

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

why not try it yourself? As a blood-purifier, this medicine has no equal. Listen to good advice: Take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and no other.

"I had numbers of carbuncles on my neck and back, with swellings in my armpits, and was tormented with pain almost beyond endurance. All means of relief to which I resorted failed until I began to use Ayer's Sarsaparilla. One bottle of this remedy restored me to health."—S. Carter, Nashville, Tennessee.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

HOME STUDY. Book-keeping, business forms Penmanship, Arithmetic, Short-hand, etc thoroughly taught by MAIL. Circulars free BRYANT'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, Buffalo, N. Y

Oregon, the Paradise of Farmers.

Mild, equable climate, certain and abundant crops. Best fruit, grain, grass and stock country in the world. Full information free. Address the Oregon Immigration Board, Portland, Ore.

A 10c. smoke for 5c. "Tansill's Punch."

"Brown's Bronchial Troches are excellent for the relief of hoarseness or sore throat. They are exceedingly effective."—Christian World, London, Eng.

The Standard

"I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as having passed above the grade of what are commonly called patent or proprietary medicines," said a well-known physician recently. "It is fully entitled to be considered a standard medicine, and has won this position by its undoubted merit and by the many remarkable cures it has effected. For an alterative and tonic it has never been equaled, and physicians are glad to have their patients take so reliable and trustworthy a medicine."

N. B. If you decide to take Hood's Sarsaparilla do not be induced to buy any other.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

Poets are like watches. A spring sets them going.

By the combination of different articles by ignorant persons for baking powders, they render the food very indigestible, as the chemical action when they enter the stomach, prevents their being digested. Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder is a perfect powder. No baking powder in the market that produces such good results in the oven.

When the weather is miserable it is not difficult to find many men who have seen better days.

There is no article made, that purity is as important in as soap. Thousands however, buy cheap adulterated soaps, to save a few cents and lose dollars in rotted clothing. Dobbins' Electric Soap, perfectly pure, saves dollars.

Drink, and the world drinks with you; swear off, and you swear alone.

Read DR. SARBER'S ad. in another column

DR. PIERCE'S
GOLDEN MEDICAL
DISCOVERY
THE ONLY
GUARANTEED
BLOOD PURIFIER
COPYRIGHT 1889

TALK IS CHEAP,

but it will only take a minute in which to state a few facts, that, if heeded, will prove invaluable to many. It's well-known that the press teems with advertisements of sarsaparillas and other liver, blood and lung remedies, for which great claims are made. They are generally represented as *sure* cures. But there is *one* medicine, and *only* one, the claims for which as a cure for all lingering diseases arising from Torpid Liver or Biliousness, or from impure blood, **are backed up by a positive guarantee!** If it don't do just as represented *in every case*, the money paid for it is promptly refunded.

This peculiar method of business, it will readily be seen, would bankrupt the manufacturers of the ordinary medicines in the market. Only a marvelously efficacious medicine, containing the most *positive* curative properties, could sustain itself under such trying conditions as these.

This peculiar medicine sells beyond all others throughout the civilized world. And why should it not? "Talk is cheap," but when it's backed up by a **positive guarantee**, by a house of long established reputation, for honesty, integrity and sound financial standing, then *words* mean *business!* And that's just what the World's Dispensary Medical Association, of Buffalo, N. Y., mean in guaranteeing their Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery to do all that it is recommended to do, or refund the price paid for it.

Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery checks the frightful inroads of Scrofula, and, if taken in time, arrests the march of Consumption of the Lungs, which is Lung-scrofula, purifies and enriches the blood, thereby curing all Skin and Scalp Diseases, Ulcers, Sores, Swellings, and kindred ailments. It is powerfully tonic as well as alterative, or blood-cleansing, in its effects, hence it strengthens the system and restores vitality, thereby dispelling all those "tired feelings" experienced by the debilitated. Especially has it manifested its potency in curing Tetter, Eczema, Erysipelas, Boils, Carbuncles, Sore Eyes, Goitre, or Thick Neck, and Enlarged Glands.

CATARRH IN THE HEAD, no matter of how long standing, is permanently cured by DR. SAGE'S CATARRH REMEDY. 50 cents, by druggists.

PISO'S REMEDY FOR CATARRH.—Best. Easiest to use. Cheapest. Relief is immediate. A cure is certain. For Cold in the Head it has no equal.

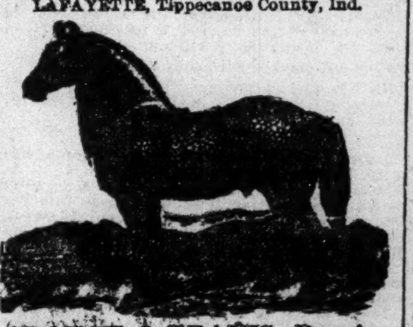
CATARRH

It is an Ointment, of which a small particle is applied to the nostrils. Price, 50c. Sold by druggists or sent by mail.

Address, E. T. HAZELTINE, Warren, Pa.

LAFAYETTE IMPORTING AND BREEDING FARM,

LAFAYETTE, Tippecanoe County, Ind.



CROUCH & TRAVIS, Prop's.

Breeders and Importers of Clydesdale, English Shire, Royal Belgium, Norman, Coach, General Purpose and Trotting Breeds. Hambletonion, Royal George and Morgans, some high grade, Draft and Coach horses and Jack. Farm adjoining the city. We guarantee every horse we sell and we sell on as good terms as any firm. CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.

CROUCH & TRAVIS,
140 and 142 Main St. - - LAFAYETTE, IND.

ASTHMA.

Popham's Asthma Specific

Relief in TEN MINUTES.

PETER D. SWOYER, M. D. Fritztown, Pa., writes: "I have had Asthma for 20 years; found no relief until I tried your Specific, which relieved me immediately." Sold by all Druggists. $1 per box, by mail, post paid.

TRIAL PACKAGE FREE.

Address, T. POPHAM, PHILADELPHIA, PENN.

Cures in 1 TO 5 DAYS. Guaranteed not to cause Stricture. Mf'd only by the Evans Chemical Co. Cincinnati, Ohio. Trade Mark

I prescribe and fully endorse Big G as the only specific for the certain cure of this disease.
G. H. INGRAHAM, M. D., Amsterdam, N. Y.

We have sold Big G for many years, and it has given the best of satisfaction.
D. R. DYCHE & CO., Chicago, Ill.

$1.00. Sold by Druggists.

CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH **PENNYROYAL PILLS.** Red Cross Diamond Brand.

The only reliable pill for sale. Safe and sure. Ladies, ask Druggist for the Diamond Brand, in red metallic boxes, sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other. Send 4c. (stamps) for particulars and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by mail. *Name Paper.* Chichester Chemical Co., Madison Sq., Philada, Pa.

RELIABLE BUSINESS HOUSES OF INDIANAPOLIS.

AGENTS WANTED—County—Hanna's Plumbago Lubricants. One oiling warranted to run a buggy 100 miles. W. B. DePoy, 136 W. Maryland St. Send for circulars.

AGENTS WANTED—The Industrial Life Insurance Co. of Indianapolis. Established 1877. Will make liberal contracts with energetic, industrious men to represent us throughout the State. Write immediately and secure territory. 70 East Market St.

BANK—The Capital National—Merford B. Wilson, President; Josephus Collett, vice-President; Wm. D. Ewing, Cashier.

BICYCLES AND SAFETIES—Repairing a specialty. H. T. Hearsey, 116 N. Penn. St.

BUSINESS COLLEGE — National — Short-hand, Penmanship, etc. Address, L. A. Duthie & Co.

BRASS FOUNDERS—Dean Brothers' Steam Pump Works, southwest corner Madison Ave., and Ray Sts.

CIGARS—Smoke the famous HITT'S HIT, a 10c cigar for 5c. Indiana Cigar Co.

COLLECTING AGENCY—National—The best in the State. Send stamp for particulars. 10 Vance Block.

FURS—A. F. Agnew & Co., 128 Kentucky Ave. Highest prices for Raw Furs and Sheep Pelts. Consignments solicited.

HOTEL—ENGLISH—On Circle Street—Best accommodations, reasonable prices.

PATENTS, AND PATENT LAW—C. and E. W Bradford, 12½ South Meridian Street.

RAW FURS—S. F. Galloway, Dealer, 200 south Penn. St. Send for price-list.

RUBBER STAMPS—Seals and Stencils. L. T. F. Zaiser, 27 S. Meridian st.

SEEDS—New Illustrated Catalogue free to all. F. C. Huntington & Co., Indianapolis, Ind.

STATIONERS — Baker & Thornton — Manufacturers County and Township Records and School Goods. Leading house in the State.

TANK LINE CO.—Consolidated—Dealers in all kinds of Petroleum Products.

WALL PLASTER—Adamant—Cheapest and best. Indiana Adamant Plaster Co.

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED. A trial bottle sent Free to anyone afflicted. DR. TAFT BRO., Rochester, N. Y.

OPIUM habits. The only certain and easy cure. Dr. J. L. Stephens. Lebanon. Ohio.

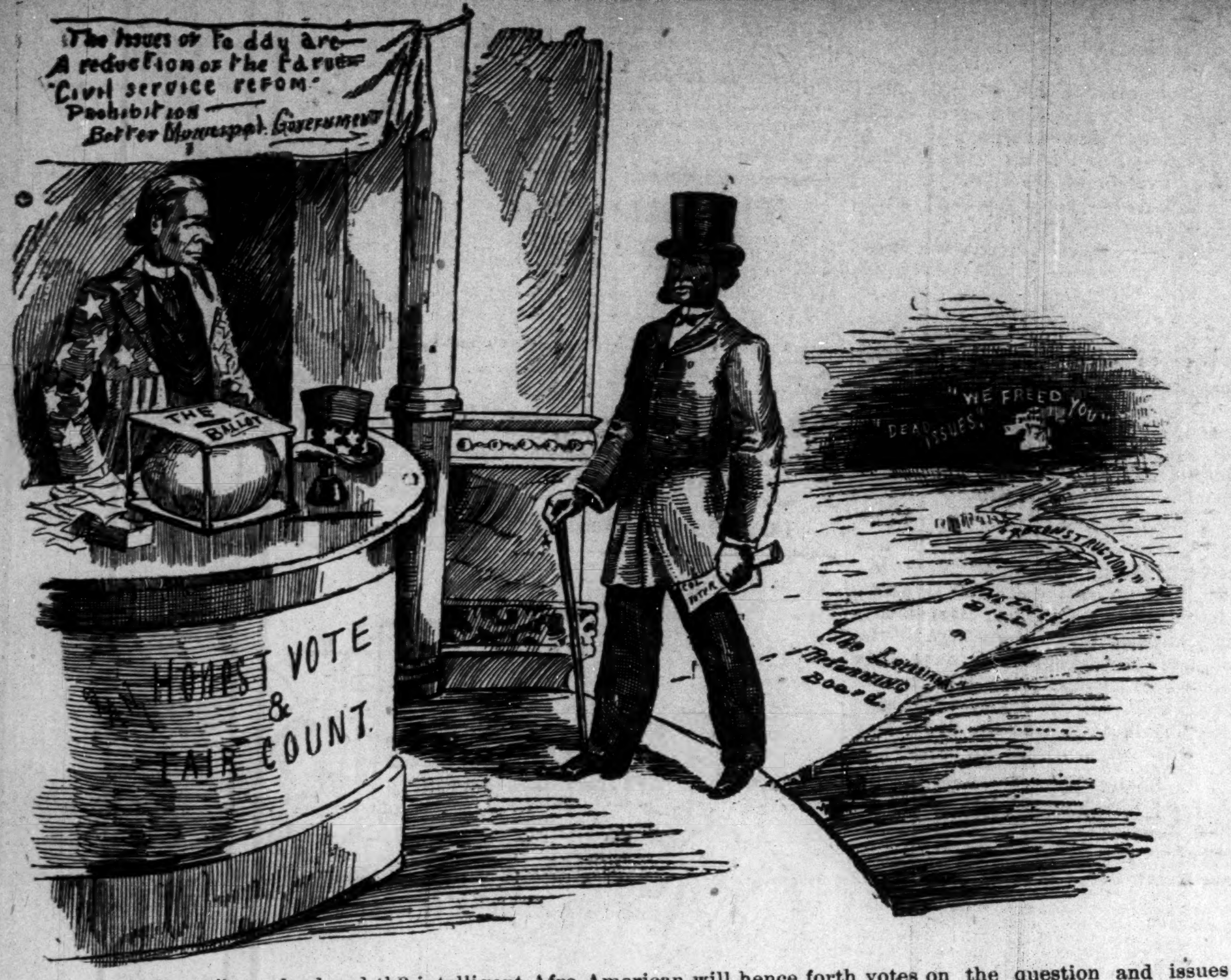
YOUNG MEN Wanted to learn telegraphy Situations furnished. Circular free Address VALENTINE BROS., Janesville, Wis

I N U 5—90 INDPLS

When writing to Advertisers readers will Confer a favor by mentioning this paper.

PENSIONS PATENTS, CLAIMS, Send for Circulars. PATRICK O'FARRELL, Atty. at Law, Washington, D.C.

SEEDS SALZER'S NORTHERN GROWN ARE THE BEST FOR ALL SOILS AND CLIMES. FARM AND VEGETABLE SEEDS A SPECIALTY. ROSES AND PLANTS BY THE 100,000 FREE CATALOGUE JOHN A. SALZER LA CROSSE, WIS.


The issues of to day are—
A reduction of the tariff
"Civil service reform"
Prohibition—
Better Municipal Government
THE BALLOT
HONEST VOTE & FAIR COUNT.
"WE FREED YOU"
"DEAD ISSUES"
RECONSTRUCTION
THE FORCE BILL
The Louisiana Returning Board
COL. VOTER

The "Dead Issues" are dead and the intelligent Afro-American will hence forth votes on the question and issues of to-day.

LOCAL LIFE.

Don't forget Jay's Saturday night lunch. tf

C. J. Bundy returned to Chicago last Tuesday.

Berterman Bros., Florists. 37 to 43 Mass. Ave. tf

Beulah Wright is stopping at McKinzey Brown's.

S. Findley, a prominent Odd Fellow, died this week.

W. H. Brown went to Chicago on business last week.

L. A. Simpson is a prospective candidate for the Legislature.

Fannie Beech, of Greenup, Ky., is expected to visit the city shortly.

There are now eight colored men employed in the Federal building this city.

Clabe Shearer went to Richmond, Ky., last week to attend the funeral of his father.

George Moore, after a three week's confinement with rheumatism, is able to be out again.

Miss Cornelia Alexander is spending the week in Columbus, Ohio, the guest of Mrs. Emma McAfee.

Nellie Knox and Rebecca E. Elliott, of the French Hair Improvement System, are in Louisville, Ky.

Mrs. Lucy Dorsey, of Chicago, who was here in attendance to the funeral of Mrs. Wright, has returned home.

The members of the Antioch Baptist church will have a grand rally tomorrow, and all the members were invited to be present.

Mrs. M. C. Turner, our popular colored millner who has been sojourning a few weeks in Columbus, Ohio, will return to the city in a few days.

Invitations are out for the banquet of the Terpsichorian Club at Mansur's hall Feb. 13. They show great taste and reflect credit to the organization.

The birthday reception in honor of Mrs. Josh Collins was a pleasant affair. Dancing and games were indulged in until the wee sma' hours of the morning.

Miss Florence French, of St Paul, Minn., who has been the guest of Miss Ida Webb for the past few weeks, was suddenly called home last Saturday, caused by the sad news of the death of her grandmother.

William Hamlin Lizzie B. Green were married at the residence of the bride's parents, 117 S. New Jersey street, Wednesday evening, January 22. Rev. John A. Preston officiated. A large number of friends remembered them with presents.

The old folks concert given at Simpsons Chaple last Thursday and Friday evenings, was fairly attended, and a snug little sum was realized for the pastor. The program was unique and interesting, and the address by W. H. Buckner, of the national monumental association, being the feature. His snake story brought down the house.

Drezzela E. Sanders and Marshall S. J. Davis were united in marriage at the Vermont street church last Wednesday evening, at 8 o'clock, and a large reception was given them at the residence of the bride's parents, 361 N. California street. A large number of friends from abroad were present, and the presents were too numerous to mention. The supper was gotten up by Mrs. Essie Thornton.

COLORED NEWSPAPERS.

Are They too High, Everything Considered?

This query is frequently put to us, "We like The Freeman, but your price is too steep; you charge $2.40 when we can get the Weekly Enquirer or Tribune for $1.50 a year." Too high. Five cents a copy too much for The Freeman. Some people seem to want the earth for a nickel. They are willing to pay this amount for papers which "poke fun" at them, and which contain nothing concerning them except of a criminal nature, but think it too much to pay for a paper devoted wholly to their interest. The Freeman is printed on fine book paper, contains a large amount of original matter and many portraits and illustrations drawn and engraved by colored artists. If this is not worth 5c. a copy or $2.40 a year it is not worth anything. We do not see how an intelligent colored person could ask us to publish it for less.

But there are scores of them who refuse to subscribe or get up clubs because of what they terms our "high price." There is need for a first-class well-conducted illustrated colored newspaper and we trust our friends who feel the need of such a paper will rally to the support of The Freeman. Send in your own subscription; get up a club; get a few of your friends to subscribe; send for our terms and instructions to agents; do something and do it now. tf

LAKE ERIE & WESTERN RAILROAD NATURAL GAS ROUTE

Local Time TABLE.

In Effect Jan. 13, '90.

Solid Trains Between SANDUSKY and PEORIA —AND— Indianapolis, and Michigan City.

DIRECT connections to and from all points in the United States and Canada.

Trains arrive and depart from Indianapolis Union Station as follows:

DEPART—No. 10 passenger, 7:15 a. m.; No. 12 passenger, *1:20 p. m.; No. 14 passenger, 7:00 p. m.; No 16 express, †11:10 p. m.

Trains not marked run daily except Sunday.

ARRIVE—No. 9 passenger, *10:30 a. m.; No. 11 passenger, *2:50 p. m.; No. 13 passenger, 6:20 p. m.; No. 17 express, †3:10 a. m.

*Daily. †Daily except Saturday.

No. 12, via Tipton, arrive Bloomington at 9:32 p. m., making direct connection with C. & A. fast train arriving at Kansas City 8:30 next morning, connecting direct at Kansas City for Denver, San Francisco and all points West. Free reclining chair cars between Tipton and Missouri river for all passengers.

Nos. 9, 10, 12 and 13 connect at Tipton with main line trains for Sandusky, Bloomington and all points East and West.

Trains 16 and 17 have elegant reclining chair cars free to all passenGers, and make direct connection at Peru with the Wabash fast trains for Ft. Wayne, Toledo, Chicago, Detroit and New York.

For further information in regard to rates, routes, etc., call on A H. Sellars, City Passenger Agent, 46 S Illinois St., or address,

H. C PARKER, Traffic Manager, C. E. DALY, Ass't. Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

I AM IN THE
UNDERTAKING BUSINESS,
—AT—
125 N. Delaware St.,

And am ready to do work in my line for any one that pays me. I have never refused any one, and have given the following figure to

Lodges, a Burial Case with glass box for grave, Hearse and one Hack, for cash, $20.00,

And will do the same for any one else wishing my services.

C. E. KREGLO,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

J. MILLS,
40 N. Illinois St.

I have purchased the entire stock of Dry Goods formerly owned by E. W. Blinn, and will remove them from the city on February 3. In the meantime I am anxious to reduce the stock so that we will not have so much to move. We will from now on

SACRIFICE EVERY ARTICLE

In the store. Here is your chance to buy first-class goods at the biggest reduction ever made in your city.

REMEMBER

That this stock is all fresh, and was purchased last fall, and we must reduce it. Prices will be no object.

J. MILLS,
SUCCESSOR TO E. W. BLINN.
40 North Illinois Sreet.

Roller Skating
—AT—
Virginia Avenue
SKATING RINK,
Every Friday Evening.

There will be good music, fine skates, and the floor put in excellent condition

Door opens at 7 o'clock. Begin skating at 7:30. Admission, spectators, 15c. Floor, with skates, 25c.

C. D. HOYLE, Manager.
R. V. MORRIS, Floor Man

Inviting Opportunity

Cloaks Reduced.

The reduction in Cloaks which we have emphasized in this place several times, is still with us. Some of the Cloaks are also. Sales have been great; but our stock was great.

Actual Offerings.

For $7.55, an all-Wool Newmarket that cost $12.

For $9, a Beaver Cloth Newmarket, stitched Lapels, pockets and cuffs, that cost $15.90.

For $13, a Broadcloth Newmarket with Bishop sleeves, satin lined, that cost $25.

In Our Vast Stock

You may find bargains more to your fancy than these. We feel sure that you cannot find them elsewhere, and invite you to see for yourself.

L. S. Ayres & Co.
Agents for Butterick's Patterns.

Dr. Wesley Robbins
OFFICE—65 Indiana Ave.
INDIANAPOLIS, - - - - IND.
Chronic diseases treated with electricity,
OFFICE HOURS—8 to 10 a. m. 2 to 4 p m., 7 to 9 p. m. TELEPHONE, 172.

Wanted
NEGROES
To Sell Our Royal Book,
"The Black Phalanx."

It is a history of the Negro Soldiers and gives a full account of their services in fighting for freedom and the Union, from the Revolution to the present time. SPLENDID PICTURES of the Negro Troops. All say it is the grandest book ever written. Piles of money to be made selling it, for every body wants it. You Can Make Money. One man has already made 600 dollars on 500 books. Don't fail to send at once for circulars and see our Liberal Terms to Agents. Address AMERICAN PUBLISHING CO., Hartford, Ct., Boston, Cincinnati or St. Louis. (Mention this Paper)A

$5.00
WILL BUY ANY
PANTS

In our House. The Nobbiest Patterns, the prettiest Shades and Finest Effects all go for a

V.

All Overcoats cut way down.
All Percale Shirts cut to 87c.

MODEL.

FOR PURE DRUGS,
Chemicals, Patent Medicine, Perfumery,
TOilet Articles,
Wines, Liquors, Cigars, Etc., Etc.
—GO TO—
J. M. SCOTT, 52 Indiana Avenue.
Scott's great SCOTT CIGAR, Beats the world for a 5c Cigar.

L. S. STOCKMAN,
DRUGGIST,
251 N. Illinois S., Corner Michigan St., Indianapolis, Ind.
A Full Line of Fine Perfumes, Toilet Articles, Cigars, etc.
PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED. Telephone. 1025.

Excelsior
Roasting and Baking
PANS
No kitchen complete without one.

WAFFLE IRONS
In several styles. Large lot of
SKILLETS AND GRIDDLES
Just received. Also, Tubs, Pails, Wash-boards, Wash-benches, Ironing-boards, Clothes-frames, etc.

REMEMBER
The Marion Harland Tea-pots beat them all. We also have several kinds of Earthen Tea-pots, warranted fire proof.

HOUSEKEEPERS'
BARGAIN STORE
20 W. Washington St.

SPECULATION
Geo. A. Romer,
BANKER & BROKER,
40 & 42 Broadway and
51 New street, New York City

Stocks, Bonds, Grains, Provisions and Petroleum Bought, Sold and Carried on Margin.
P. S.—Send for explanatorypamph

Day Board, $3 Per Week. Meals, 15c and 20c.
LEE HANSHAW'S
Lyra Restaurant,
80 West Washington Street,
INDIANAPOLIS, IND.
Open at All Hours. Oysters in Season

FOR FINE
Cigars and Tobacco
—CALL ON—
H. HULSHER, 97 Mass. Avenue.

POEMS BY WHITTIER, LONGFELLOW & TENNYSON. Illustrated. 3 volumes for only 10c. F. W. BENTON, Publishers, St. Louis, Mo.

100 SONGS Words & Music Complete Choice collection of gems only 10c GUIDE PUB. CO., St. Louis, Mo.

DANCING SELF TAUGHT. New Edition of Latest Dances and Ball Room Etiquette. Endorsed by leading authorities. Full instructions and highly illustrated. Any one can learn by this method in a short time without a teacher. Has all the new and fashionable dances and Parisian Successes, which will be the craze during the coming season. No person in society should be without it; it teaches ease and grace. Free with our elegant ill. paper, 3 mos. 25c, The Criterion, St. Louis, Mo.

TELEPHONE, 1061. F. SINGER, Manager
BOOTH'S Stables
Fine Carriages, and Light Livery
80 and 82 West Market St., -- Indianapolis, Ind.
Transfer Line in Connection.
J. L. BOOTH, - - - P

A TALE OF GRATITUDE,

Which People who Have Used Gun Wa's Remedies Tell of Their Marvelous Curative Powers.

Gun Wa has prepared a line of Chinese Herb and Vegetable Specifics for the cure of what are generally called American diseases. If you are suffering from any disease, no matter now long standing, you should call and await your turn, as the parlors in the second story of 25 West Washington street, are nearly always crowded. Come and remain until your turn arrives. These remedies, though new to Americans, are old to the Chinese, who have used them a thousand years. No other people in the world are so free from disease, as the Chinese, though no other nation is so densely populated. It is because they have learned nature's secrets. The hundreds of the citizens of the great State of Indiana who have taken these remedies will testify to their wonderful curative powers. The numbers in this city form a multitude who have taken and are taking them, and who will testify to the great benefits they have received from them.

Below will be found a partial list of the residents of the capital city who, from time to time, have given through the columns of the Indianapolis papers their testimonials as to the wonderful efficacy of Gun Wa's remedies. Their testimony has been given through a sense of gratitude for the marvelous cures wrought in their individual cases, and to them we refer the suffering, knowing that no evidence is so good as that of work completed. These people will tell of cures performed and will surely point the ailing to the road to recovery.

Mrs Charles Robinson, 630 Virginia Ave.; Capt. Warren O'Haver, 98 E Market st; Mrs Johanna Berman, Trowbridge st., near Michigan Ave.; Mrs. Sarah Guthrie, Flackville P. O.; Mrs. W. H Fisk, 259 E. New York st.; Mrs. Jane James, 34 Roanoke st., and numerous others whose letters are on file at this office, where they can be seen by any who call.

A friendly chat costs nothing. If you cannot call, send for his circular on cancer, tape worm, rheumatism, piles, female weakness, or his book (for men only) on nervous and private diseases. Those suffering from evil effects of follies or excesses should call or write. Cure guaranteed.

Office hours—9 to 12 a. m., 1 to 5 and 7 to 9 p. m. Sundays—10 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. In writing always inclose 4 cents in stamps. Call or address

錦和 GUN WA,
25 W. Washington Street,
Indianapolis, Ind.

POLITICAL

FOR CLERK SUPREME COURT — MARION COUNTY—JOSEPH T FANNING — Subject to the decision of the Democratic State convention.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER, JOHN OSTERMAN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR CLERK OF MARION COUNTY, JOHN R. WILSON.

FOR RECORDER OF MARION COUNTY, JOHN L. F. STEEG.

SIMON SCHMALHOLZ, FOR RECORDER of Marion County—Subject to the decision of the Democratic Nominating Convention.

FOR SHERIFF, JOHN JOHNSON—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR TOWNSHIP ASSESSOR, H. W. WHITE—Subject to the Republican nominating convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY, HENRY W. LANGENBURG—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR PROSECUTING ATTORNEY, JOHN W. HOLTZMAN—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER, CHARLIE LAMOTTE—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—WM. LANGSTAFF—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY CLERK—CHAS. W. BRIDGES—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention

FOR SHERIFF OF MARION COUNTY—JACK S. CROSBY — Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR CLERK OF MARION COUNTY—V. M. BACKUS—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR AUDIROR OF MARION COUNTY—THOMAS TAGGART—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention

FOR RECORDER OF MARION COUNTY—JOSEPH BRISTOW—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR TRUSTEE OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—WM. J. SHINN—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY RECORDER—W. B. FLICK—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT—JACOB A, EMBICH—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR JUSTICE OF THE PEACE—CENTER TOWFLHIP—MARION COUNTY — RICHARD M. SMOCK—Subject to the decision of the Republican convention.

FOR COUOTY COMMISSIONER—THIRD DISTRICT—FURMAN STOUT—Subject to the decision of the Democratic County Convention.

FOR SHERIFF OF MARIOM COUNTY—CAPT. J. MANY—Subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

FOR CONSTABLE OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—CHAS R. BIGGS—Subject to the decision of the Republican nominating convention.

FOR ASSESSOR OF CENTER TOWNSHIP—B. F. JONES—Subject to the decision of the Democratic nominating convention.

FOR ASSESSOR OF MARION COUNTY—CHARLES R. KIRLAND—Subject to the decision of the Democaatic township convention.

FOR CORONER OF MARION COUNTY—FRANK E. MANKER, M. D.—Subject to the Democratic nominating convention.

Fred Schrader,
Dealer in
BOOTS and SHOES.
65 West Washington St.
Indianapolis, Indiana